Fifth Series, No. 8

Wednesday, February 26, 1975
Phalguna 7, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday February 26, 1975/Phalguna 7, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN (Barpeta-Assam)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR SPEAKER. Now, we take up the questions

Shri M K Krishnan—absent

Shri Varkey George—also not present.

Shri Vasant Sathe

Proposal made by Electronics Trade and Technology Corporation for Import of Picture Tubes

+

*123. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Corporation has put forth a proposal for import of 40,000 picture tubes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have decided to import 40,000 TV picture tubes through the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, which is a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics. The import of the picture tubes is now being effected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE The first thing I would like to know from the hon Minister is whether it is a fact that since 1971 the price of picture tubes produced indigenously by Bharat Electronics has risen from Rs 220 to Rs 565 and what plan do the Government have to make the electronic industry self-sufficient particularly in the field of television which is a growing sector in the light of our satellite TV programme where even rural areas would be served by television. What plan do the Government have to make the country self-sufficient in the field of television sets, particularly, in the manufacture of picture tubes which are to-day in shortage?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the prices of TV tubes produced by BEL are concerned, apart from the economic compulsions that have arisen recently, we thought that there should be a price parity between the tube produced indigenously and the one imported from abroad. Therefore some sort of pool price system has been developed which has been found acceptable so far as the manufacturing economy is concerned. We are almost self-sufficient in tube manufacture in the country. The major question is regarding picture tubes which are being manufactured in Bharat Electronics. But four other parties have been given the industrial licence to manufacture these picture

tubes and two or three of them have made some substantial progress. Regarding manufacture of glass tubes, this constitutes the major part of the picture tubes and now this technology is also being developed and we are proceeding in this direction and we hope that very soon we shall be able to establish this technology and this production of glass tubes also so that we will be fully self-sufficient with regard to the requirement of the TV sets in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of our policy to encourage the small scale sector, particularly in the field of electronics and entertainment industry, it was thought desirable that all encouragement should be given to small scale units so that they may come and in fact they have come up and we know that there is sufficient talent in the country to manufacture TV sets and other electronic equipments. But it is seen that because of our policy the small-scale sector does not get adequate supply of raw materials or components even manufactured by Bharat Electonics. I want to know whether this is a fact. I want to know whether this has been brought to the notice of the Government. If so, what steps are taken and what measures are taken to remedy this default?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Hon. Member has rightly said that we have emphasised that the TV manufacture should be concentrated and should be encouraged in the small-scale and medium sector and it has been done in most of the cases His complaint is regarding the distribution of scarce raw materials with regard to imported or indigenously manufactured picture tubes and that some fairness has now been given to smaller units. Here the main emphasis has been with regard to the availability and the production of these TV sets. And therefore instead of going by the size of the enterprise we went by the production done. That is to say, if the production was 50 per cent and there was more capacity then we allotted them larger number of picture tubes and if production was less than 50 per cent we allotted them less. That was what was done and the main emphasis and the main hpothesis behind this thing was that when the picture tubes are allotted, they should be properly utilised and they should also reach the consumers marked as quickly as possible. And therefore in this particular distribution I may say, the bias is not against the small manufacturer. The emphasis was that TV sets should be manufactured quickly and they should reach the consumer as quickly as possible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My question has not been answered. I had said that specific instances have been brought to the Government's notice. Although production was upto capacity, they were not supplied. If you want I can name them, but I don't want to do that When such instances are brought to your notice, what steps have been taken?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As I said our policy is not to let these medium and small-scale sector suffer. I have already told you that this is our basic policy.

We have got to watch that. Secondly, in case any lapse has occurred anywhere, I must certainly request the hon. Member to let us have those facts so that we can correct them

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, the Government has allowed the mushroom growth of the T.V. and electronics manufacture in the last so many years without any consideration for quality. That has created the shortage in the picture tubes. Picture tube was one of the monopolies of the B.E.L. and they made a huge profit. They imported at Rs. 335/- and sell them at Rs. 565/-. And Government is forced to import about 40,000 picture tubes. Now, I would like to know from Government what

steps are taken to reduce the dependence of the entertainment electronics of imported material and equipment. Secondly, will Government consider the claim of small-scale industries who have adequate expertise? Then, in that case, the manufacture of picture tubes should be given to small-scale industries. For lack of finance, they are not in a position to produce picture tubes. Will these bill marketing facilities of Reserve Bank be available to the small-scale industries?

SHRI VIDYA CHANAN SHUKLA: As we have indicated, our policy is that depending upon the production performance of the particular enterprises, we allocated these picture tubes which were either manufactured in India or imported. The idea was precisely what the hon Member mentioned just now, namely, that the picture tubes that go to the enterprise are not now utilised for producing the TV. In that case, the allocation of TV. tubes will remain utilised. So, depending upon the production programme, and performance we allow these picture tubes. By and large, they have been properly utilised. If there are any difficulties, I would like to know the instances from the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार का यह पालिसी डिसिजिन है कि पिक्चर ट्यूब की पैदावार केवल सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में की जाये। यदि ऐसा नही है, तो इस की पैदावार को बढाने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ? क्या सरकार को यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि कुछ बडी कम्पनियों ने पिक्चर ट्यूब्ज को खरीद कर उन को ब्लैक में बेचने का काम चलाया है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हालांकि पिक्चर ट्यूब्ज को अधिकतर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बनाया जायेगा, हम ने अभी चार संस्थाओं को भी पिक्चर ट्यूब्ज का निर्माण करने का कार्य दिया है । जैसा कि मैंने पहले एक उत्तर मे कहा है, उन मे से दो कम्पनियों ने विशेषकर बहुत अच्छी उन्नति की है, और जल्दी ही उन का उत्पादन बाजार मे आ जायेगा। जहा तक काला बाजारी करने का सवाल है, ऐसी कोई विशेष और पक्की शिकायत हमारे सामने नही आई है । यदि माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई इस तरह की सूचना हो, तो वह हमे दे दे। हम उस की पूरी तरह से जाच-पड़ताल कर लेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Well, this question can be linked with Q. No. 140. The Member putting 140 is present. He may also put his question

I find that Mr. Madhukar is not here Mr Lakkappa

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the technology on electronics is a developing one. But, still, we are depending upon the imported picture tubes. I would, therefore, like to know, as Mr. Dhamankar put a specific question, the reason why Government is going in for the import. Is it because of the reason that the B.E.L. which is manufacturing them is not maintaining the standards and the quality of the same? As a consequence of that, the T.V. programme that has been extended to various States in our country suffers. To meet this situation, whether Government would see that quality as also quantity is maintained to meet this situation as far as expansion of the T.V. manufacture is concerned.

SHRI VIDYA CHANAN SHUKLA: The assumption of the hon. Member is not correct that because of technological incompetence or otherwise the manufacture of picture tubes has gone down. The picture tubes manufactured by Bharat Electronics are as good, if not better than, the imported ones. If the production has gone down it was mostly because of the power-cut imposed by Karnataka Government and some other shortages of raw-materials.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know what steps the Government is taking particularly with regard to the acute shortage of picture tubes. I gather from the news reports that the West Bengal Government is trying to put up a T.V. tube factory with the collaboration of Bharat Electronics. Also what steps the Government of India is taking to manufacture the glass shells for the picture tubes. I understand even Bharat Electronics import these glass shells.

SHRI VIDYA CHANAN SHUKLA: I have already answered these points. Because of the shortage of picture tubes produced in the country we have allowed some import of picture tubes. This will be sufficient to meet the present demand. As regards glass shells required for the manufacture of picture tubes, this matter is under our active consideration and we have taken steps to encourage the production of glass shells and we hope to take a decision in this regard very soon. As soon as this is done self-sufficiency in this field would have been achieved.

Ordinance on Nationalisation of Foreign Owned Plantations in Kerala

*124. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about the granting of permission to promulgate the ordinance to nationalise the foreign owned plantations in Kerala, which was proposed by the Kerala Government and pending the decision of the Centre for many years; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take a decision on this during the present term of the present Kerala Government and Assembly by October this year?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) A high-powered group had been set up to examine the implications of the proposal of the State Government. The group has submitted its report to the Government on 3rd February, 1975. A decision in the matter will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the group as early as possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister has given a very disappointing answer. This question has been raised for more than 10 times during the past four years in this House. We also had a half-an-hour discussion on this. Every time the Government repeated a parrot like monotony the same answer. Let us know now whether it is a fact that the Government at all intends to give permission to the Kerala Government for nationalisation of the plantations. More than four years have been taken for the study team to make up their mind. After six months the term of the Kerala Government is coming to an end. Whether the Government would take a decision before that or whether the Government will carry on with this indecision.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is true that it has taken some time but it will also have to be considered that this is an important question not only affecting Kerala but also plantations in other areas of the country. This being an important matter about ten to twelve Ministries are involved in this. It is also not free from doubt whether there is legal competence as well. Therefore, Sir, considering all this a high-power group has been set-up. They have submitted the recommendations only a few days ago. They will be examined by the Ministry of Finance and later in consultation with other Ministries concerned Government will take a decision in due course.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What is this answer that he is giving?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, it is a clear answer. You can ask your second supplementary.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN I seek your protection. The same answer he had repeated. I was not eager to know how many Ministries are involved and what is the technique of the Government to take a decision

MR. SPEAKER· When he said 'Not yet', you asked for the reasons When he gave the reasons, you are not interested in the reasons. You better ask supplementary question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN Since the Prime Minister is here and since it is useless to ask a question on this to the Home Minister, I would like to know from the Prime Minister, if possible, whether at all Government is interested in taking a decision on this important matter. Sir, this is an important matter. That is why, we are eager to get a decision of the Government and if they say that they will take a decision as soon as possible, we will be thankful.

MR. SPEAKER The question is addressed to the Home Minister. How can you divert it to the Prime Minister?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, it is not a question of getting interested or dis-interested It is a question of complete examination of the matter in its various implications.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, is this an answer? Why don't you pull him up?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't argue that I should also express an opinion.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We would like to get an answer. Otherwise, what is the fun of putting a question?

MR SPEAKER: What was he telling you? If it was not an answer, what was that? He cannot give an answer to your liking.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, during the last four years, on ten occasions, the same answer has been repeated. Let us hear at least whether the Government....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For the same question, there will be the same answer.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister had evaded an answer in reply to the question put by Mr. Chandrappan whether the Government has any policy regarding nationalisation of these plantations, the foreign owned plantations. My question is, whether the Government is aware that many of the plantations had become sick and in that respect, whether the Government ha any policy to take over these sick plantations?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Only when they are sick, they will be taken over

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My question is, whether the Government has any policy regarding taking over because so many times it has been said and I do not know what is the actual policy of the Government? In West Bengal, there are several plantations and several times Government has said that they will be taken over. But, they are there as they are. No step has been taken. My question is, what positive steps Government is going to take in regard to these sick plantations owned by both the foreign and Indian monopolists?

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite your attention? The question was very categorical about the permission for

promulgation of an ordinance to take over the foreign owned plantations in Kerala. If it is about the sick plantations, that is a different matter. It is entirely a different question. I do not think the Home Minister is concerned with the sick plantations.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. Sir, if you see the answer given by the Home Minister in reply to the supplementary put by Mr. Chandrappan, you will find that it concerns so many Ministries. Not only that. It concerns the whole of India, not Kerala alone. So, I have put this question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a sick question.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is completely off the point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The only new thing in the Minister's latest reply is that a high-power working group which had been appointed to go into this question has submitted its report. This question of takeover of foreign-owned tea plantations is, after all, a policy question as well as a question of the modalities of takeover, if it is agreed to Obviously this working group was set up to study the modalities of takeover because a working group is not going to go into questions of high policy, for that, they would be better advised to set up a Committee of the Cabinet. Since they did not do that, since they set up a working group, would we be right inferring that as far as the policy decision on takeover is concerned, Government have no objection and this working group was set up to go into the details of the modalities of it and that is what they have reported to Government on?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY. As you have rightly said, Sir, the question of takeover does not concern my Ministry; it is a matter for the Ministry of Commerce. So far as the working group was concerned, it was asked to go into the question whether there is justification on the merits of this matter, for the foreign-owned tea estates in Kerala to be taken over. On that they have submitted a report which is under examination by the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is evading my question. Please do not keep the House in the dark like this. The working group, which we assume consisted of representatives of certain Ministries, could not possibly be entrusted with the job of taking a policy decision on such a matter. Therefore, I want to know this in two distinct phases. One is the question of policy, whether the Government has made up its mind on that. The separate question is whether the modalities of it have been entrusted to this working group and that is what they reported on.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Even the question of policy can only be decided when you have all the facts. .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All these years you had no facts? The facts were given by the Kerala Government years ago.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Facts were given by an Expert Committee of the Kerala Government in its report.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They may have submitted a report about the position in Kerala. But the decision has to be taken keeping in view the situation all over India, not only in Kerala. What will be the repercussions of any decision, one way or another, what will be the repercussions on the State, what will be the repercussions, say, on our exports? Various such matters have to be considered. The situation has been a changing one, specially in the

last year or so. Hon. members are aware, for instance, that many tea planters are new starting plantations in other countries, which will create difficultis for our tea plantations, regardless of whether they are nationalised or not. All these questions have to be gone into in detail.

Major Projects in Central Sector approved for Orissa in Fifth Plan

*126. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major projects, with their locations, in the Central Sector approved by the Central Government in favour of Orissa State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The names of major projects in Orissa in the Central Sector included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan with their locations and amount provided for them in the Plan are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Outlay provided in Draft Fifth Plan
1	Rourkela Steel Plant—Debottlenecking and Diversification Projects	Rourkela	105·00
2	Ferro Vanadium Project		10·00
3	Sargipalli lead mine	Sargipalli	4·00
4	Sukinda Nickel Project	Sukinda	39·50
5	Talcher Fertiliser Project	Talcher	47·44
6	Development of Paradeep Port	Paradeep	16·25
7	Potteru Irrigation Projects	Potteru	13·28

In addition to the projects listed above a part of the investment made out of the consolidated provision for various undertakings such as the Coal Mines Authority, National Mineral Development Corporation and the provision for new fertiliser projects will be in Orissa.

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Has the State Government made any proposal to the Central Government for setting up a big smelter plant at Sargipalli in Orissa during the Fifth Plan on a priority basis. If so, what action has been taken by the Central Government?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The proposals made by the State Government have all been taken into consideration. In the statement laid on the Table, we have mentioned the Sukinda Nickel Project for which a provision of Rs. 39 50 crores has been made. This is being processed and as soon as the matter is finalised, we shall go ahead with the setting up of this project.

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: May I know whether the demand of the State Government has been taken into consideration for expansion of the Rourkela steel plant and how far debottle-necking and diversification project of the plant will help the demand for expansion of the plant. May I know whether any work for expansion of Rourkela steel plant had been undertaken so far?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The provision that has been made for expansion of the Rourkela steel plant, debottleneeking and diversification project, etc. comes to Rs. 105 crores during the Fifth Plan period. I do not have exactly what work on ground had been done or not. Probably the Ministry of Steel and Mines might be able to indicate that. We have provided for this and we attached high priority to this work.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI. It is gratifying to note that outside the State plan, out of the outlay in the Fifth Plan the Central Government had agreed to allocate Rs. 145.47 crores for the Central projects. How is it that the Paradeep Fertiliser project costing about Rs. 265 crores for which preliminary steps had been taken by the Statement had not been included in the Central projects in the Fifth Plan? What is the total amount available, consolidated provision from various undertakings such as the Coal Mines Authority, National Mineral Development Corporation and the provision for the fertiliser projects in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Paradeep Fertiliser provision has not been shown in the statement because it is going to come from the lump sum provision made for the fertiliser project in the Fifth Plan. Hon. Member may be assured that there would be no let-up as far as fertiliser project is concerned because of lack of funds to be allotted from the Ministry of Planning. About the total provision, it would be difficult for me to indicate the exact sum at this point of time, the consolidated provisions made by the National Mineral Development Corporation, Coal Mining Authority for the fertiliser project in Paradeep but it comes to tidy large sum. The money that will be given for development of projects in Orissa—I cannot give the exact figure now, but it will be a good figure.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Two projects, Sargipalli lead mine project and the Sukinda Nickel project were taken up as long as 1970 during the Cuttack bye-election in which the present Chief Minister was a candidate. The foundation stones for these two projects had been laid in Sargipalli and Sukinda. May I know why these two projects have spilled over to the Fifth Plan and why the work was not resumed during the Fourth Plan in view of the fact that foundation stones were laid. Was it for influencing the electorate, as the motive is clear? Secondly, in 1971 the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Paradeep Fertiliser Project (*Interruptions*). Was it for influencing the electorate as the motive is clear? I seek your protection

MR SPEAKER: I cannot give you protection for wrong questions The rules are that you can put a straight question and no argumen., if this happened or that happened and so on. We have allowed a debate on many matters. You should ask a straight question.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am asking a straight question why the Paradeep Fertiliser Project does not figure in the statement in view of the fact that the Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone for the Paradeep Fertiliser project in 1971 with much fanfare, whether it was for influencing the electorate as the motive was clear?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I say that these projects were conceived and planned much earlier than it was ever known that the Cuttack bye-election would come up. It is very wrong for the hon.

Member to try to link the two things together. The project has been included in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Where? Your statement does not show it There are only two fertiliser plants, one at Talcher and another at Paradeep.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA If the hon Member will bear with me, he will get all the information I am going to give all the information I have already given the information in the statement about the two projects that the hon Member mentioned About the third project, namely the Paradeep Fertiliser Plant, about which Shri Panigrahi asked I have said that that has been provided for in the lump sum provision for the fertiliser plants that has been made in the Fifth Plan, and the Paradeep Fertiliser Plant has been included in that, and we have taken steps to establish that Therefore, there is no question of laying the foundation and not taking up these things As I said these are going on in the general way of development of our country and establishment of the vital sector projects They have nothing to do with by elections or general elections which may be held here and there, and we do not know whether and when these will be held when these projects are conceived

Shifting of Office of Hindustan Paper Corporation from New Delhi to Calcutta

*128 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to shift the offices of Hindustan Paper Corporation from New Delhi to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

The Board of Directors of the Hindustan Paper Corporation, after due consideration of merits and demerits of alternative locations of the headquarters of the Corporation in Delhi, Calcutta and elsewhere, has decided that the balance of advantage lies in shifting the headquarters to Calcutta which would enable the Corporation to be in closer touch with its new projects, most of which are expected to come up in the North Eastern region of the country on account of large concentration of forest resources in the area and to maintain close and continuous link with the major machinery manufacturers and engineering industry located in the nearby region

The initial expenditure involved in shifting of the headquarters is expected to be off-set by hiring cheaper office accommodation in Calcutta and saving on travelling expenses of the officers due to the journeys between the headquarter office and project sites becoming shorter

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK The reasons given by the hon Minister for shifting the Hindustan Paper Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta after three years are very cruel, very disappointing and un understandable

MR SPEAKER Better ask your question then

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK In view of the fact that it had been functioning here for three years, I want to ask whether it is a Government or a gaur-ment.

ए ए - ि ट े बद गौर करें है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The conditions in Delhi are more favourable. Calcutta would be very costly, and they have not looked to the convenience of the 300 members of the staff. (*Interruptions*) Why do you intervene? You may take it to Calcutta or somewhere else or Moscow, I do not mind. Let me ask my question.

They have not looked to the convenience or the hardships of the members of the staff or the educational facilities of their children. The school year starts in January there, but in Delhi it starts in June. What will happen to the chidren of the staff? Housing conditions or better in Delhi. Fans and electricity are not provided in Calcutta, whereas in Delhi these are provided by the house-owners themselves.

Looking to these things I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this Hindustan Paper Corporation is being shifted to Calcutta because of the whims and convenience of a single man, i.e., the Chairman of the Corporation, who has been in the service of Thapars for the last 30 years, and whether it is a fact that he has been drawing Rs. 3,000 remuneration secretly from Thapars whose headquarters are in Calcutta?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make an allegation against a gentleman who is not in the House, without giving proper notice to the Speaker.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: What is the trouble with you?

MR. SPEAKER It is not a debating hour. I am just waiting for your question.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): It is rather unfair on the part of the hon. Member to lay a charge against a public sector executive which he will not be able to prove. If a decision is taken to shift it from here to anywhere else, it will not be done for the convenience of any one particular individual. When the Hindustan Paper Corporation came into existence it did not have a factory of its own. The first factory it took over was the one at Mandya which was a sick unit. For the first time in the Fifth Plan, it has taken up new projects for execution, one in Kerala and 3 in the north-eastern region—1 in Nagaland and 2 in Assam. From the point of view of convenience of execution of these schemes in time and to ensure better management, if a decision is necessary it will be taken to see where the office should be shifted. In doing so, certainly the human aspect of the employees' difficulties will be taken into consideration and we shall not allow anybody to suffer.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: May I know whether the projects to be started in Assam have got clearance from the Public Investments Board and whether such projects are going to be started in other parts of the country as well?

SHRI T. A. PAI: These three projects—1 in Nagaland and 2 in Assam—have been included in the Fifth Plan. The clearance by the Public Investments Board depends on the project report being considered by them. Land has been acquired in Assam and we are trying to see that the projects come into existence. That a project has not been cleared by the Pubic Investments Board does not mean that the project will not come up. It is a question of formality which has to be gone through.

श्री अवधेश चन्द्र सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब कार्यालय एक बड़े शहर से हटाये जाते हैं तो दूसरे बड़े शहर में ही ले जाये जाते हैं। प्रोजेक्ट आसाम और नागालैंड में लग रहे हैं, और दूसरी जगह भी लगेंगे, तब क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि ऐसे कार्यालय को किसी ऐसी जगह पर ले जायें जहां कर्मचारियों को भी असुविधा न हो और आबादी की भीड़ भी अधिक न बढ़े ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I entirely agree that the shifting of the office from one big city to another big city by itself does not solve the problem. But the employees' problem of their children's education also has to be taken into consideration when the offices are shifted to smaller places.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The Board of Directors of the Corporation have taken a decision to shift the office from Delhi to Calcutta. Is it not true that they have taken into consideration the development of the eastern part by establishing the paper industry with the forest resources and other things which are available there? Before the decision was taken, have they given proper thought to the acute accommodation problem in Calcutta so far as the employees who are going there are concerned?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The decision has not yet received the confirmation of the Government. As a matter of fact we have to see what would be the best method of getting the schemes executed, whether it is necessary to shift the registered office or whether the executives that we are going to appoint for each of the projects should not be charged with the entire responsibility of building up the projects. We feel, all these considerations should be taken into account before a final decision is taken.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: In view of the fact that almost all the new projects which Government have undertaken in the public sector are coming in the eastern sector of the country, namely, Assam and Nagaland and the Government has also decided about other projects coming up in Tripura and Manipur, in view of the fact that all these projects are coming up in the eastern region, namely, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, and all the forest resources are there, and since the Government has agreed that it should be shifted from Delhi because of the proximity it will have to the resources as well as to the sites of construction, why have it in Calcutta, not in Assam, particularly when the Assam Government has made a representation to the Government of India that if you shift the office please do so in Assam, not only the sites will be at your disposal but you will be working very near to forest resources that are available there?

I have not understood this preference to Calcutta in place of Delhi. It is only saving a few rupees in the air fare of the officers. It will not give any efficiency to the work. May I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly consider shifting of this office somewhere in Assam?

An HON. MEMBER: Shillong.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shillong.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It may be Shillong. I have no objection. I may point-out deny that there are a lot of vacant houses, not in occupation, and there are good schools and colleges and central university for the children of the employees.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Ultimately, the Central office of the Hindustan Paper Corporation will be concerned only with the planning and overall administration. For each project, whether in Assam or in Tripura or anywhere else, including in Kerala and, perhaps, possibly, in Madhya Pradesh, there would be an administrative office. I suppose, the satisfaction of all the regions would be met that way. It is not necessary that the central office should be located in any one particular area.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The only new projects that I understood the hon. Minister to say have been cleared are, two in Assam and one in Nagaland.

An HON. MEMBER: Another in Tripura.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nothing is mentioned here.

Wherever you may locate your headquarters, that will be judged by its performance later on. But in view of the acute shortage of paper, may I know whether any other projects, particularly, in Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and North Bengal which is a very backward area are under consideration or are you confining only to two projects in Assam and one in Nagaland?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There could be a project in West Bengal, two small projects in Manipur and a project in Tripura has been ordered for survey by the Planning Commission. There is also a possibility of a big project in Madhya Pradesh, in Bastar. Each project costs about Rs. 100 crores by way of capital cost. Therefore, our first problem is to see that these projects are tied up and they are brought into existence as quickly as we can. (*Interruption*) Whatever has been cleareed and included in the Fifth Plan has not been kept in cold storage. It is a question of time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After All, the projects could be of different sizes big, medium and small. Do they all cost Rs 100 crores each? Why not go in for smaller projects also?

SHRI T. A. PAI: A very large number of smaller paper projects have been licensed for re-cycling agricultural waste and all that in different parts of the country. They are likely to be brought into existence with an expectation of 80,000 tonnes of production in the course of a few years.

Industrial Complex near Chhatrapur, Orissa

*129. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1272 on 20th November, 1974 regarding setting up of an Industrial Complex by Indian Rare Earths Limited near Chhatrapur in Orissa and to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by Government for setting up the Industrial Complex near Chhatrapur, Orissa;

(b) whether a consortium of financial institutions has been constituted to undertake the execution of works on the project; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The proposal for setting up an Industrial Complex near Chhatrapur based on beach sand minerals is under the active consideration of Government

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: On an earlier occassion, replying to the question referred to here, the hon. Prime Minister has stated that preliminary steps are being taken by the Company regarding acquisition of land, consultancy arrangements and provision of infrastructure facilities In this context, may I ask whether at least the acquisition of land and consultancy arrangements have been done and if so how soon this complex is coming up?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The acquisition of land has taken place. We have also engaged the consultants for undertaking this project. The hon. Member will see that we have made some progress in this matter.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I would like to know what will be the total amount required for this project in all its totality—for innvestment.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The feasibility report is still under consideration, and regarding the financial aspects, I can say that, in Phase I of the Complex, it is estimated that the cost would be Rs. 32.30 crores, including the working capital of Rs. 2.15 crores. Of course, the foreign

exchange component will also be there. But I would not like to give the final figures in this matter until the figures have been firmed up and they have been approved by the Government.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Every month or every two months it is being announced on the radio that a mineral sand separation project will be set up at Chhatrapur. From the reply given by the hon. Minister it is evident that every thing is ready. May I know what is holding up starting of this industry near that area? Is it scarcity of resources of the fact that the Gopalpur minor port has not yet been finalised? What is really holding up this project?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Really nothing is holding it up. We are only proceeding cautiously in this matter because it is a highly complex operation that has to be undertaken, and unless we do it with a great deal of forethought and planning, we may commit mistakes which may be very costly. Therefore, while we are going ahead with this project, because of the novelty of it the speed is bound to be a little slow.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कोई भी योजना जब चालू होती है, तो छः महीने तो उस की नाप-तोल में लग जाते हैं और सारी रकम खत्म हो जाती है तो कलकत्ता और दूसरी जगहों पर वह योजना चली जाती है । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि छतरपुर के लिए आप ने जो योजना तैयार की है, उस में ऐसा तो नहीं है कि छः महीने लग जाएं और फिर दूसरी जगह वह चली जाए और हम देखते ही रह जाएं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह जो माननीय सदस्या ने छतरपुर के बारे में कहा है, यह मध्य प्रदेश का छतरपुर नहीं है ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : तो फिर मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर में भी खोलिये आप ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि छतरपुर में जो यह काम शुरू किया है, इस को हटाने का विचार नहीं है ।

Applications for Production of T.V. Sets in West Bengal lying with the Electronics Commission

*130 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for production of T.V sets in West Bengal have been lying with the Electronics Commission for more than two years;

(b) if so the total number of such applications pending and the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether due to the non-issuance of such licences, the TV buyers of West Bengal have to look to Delhi manufacturers and thereby a vast market is sought to be reserved for the existing manufacturers of T.V. sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No application for production of TV sets in West Bengal is pending with the Department of Electronics or the Electronics Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: The Minister has not tried to answer my question. I had asked whether applications were pending for two years or not. He says that nothing is pending now. Whatever it may be, the fact is that applications were kept pending for two years and when TV is introduced in West Bengal, there will be no State manufactured TV

set in the market and people will have to by from Delhi, Punjab, Bombay and other places. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the applications were received, their dates, when they were sanctioned, the capacity sanctioned and also by what time the TV sets from these firms will be in the market.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The information asked for by the hon. Member can be easily furnished. But I can tell him that no discrimination against West Bengal in licensing of these units has been shown. About seven units have been licensed in West Bengal and they are expected to produce 20,000 sets per annum. It is more or less on the same lines as in Tamil Nadu and since they have a capacity which can be expanded, we expect that when the expansion is given and when the expanded capacity is used, the production can go upto 40,000 sets in West Bengal itself. That would nearly meet the demand which is expected to arise because of the next TV station in Calcutta. Therefore, I do not think any hon. Member should harbour any misapprehension about such matters that any discrimination has been shown against West Bengal or the eastern region in licensing TV manufacturing unints.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: My second supplementary is to what extent the manufacture of TV sets in the country is still dependent on foreign imports and whether it is a fact that a scheme for manufacture of glass shells for TV tubes by BEL is being shelved and if so, the reasons thereof.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I gave the information in answer to an earlier question that it is not being shelved and we are actively pursuing the matter and hope that we will be able to set up the picture tube and glass shell units quite soon.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is the policy of the Government that TV sets should be manufactured only in the States in which they are going to be used because the seriousness with which he has replied to this question indicates that that is the policy of the Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That is not the policy of the Government We have given licences to various units. But it is also desirable to license units in areas where TV sets are located and TV viewers are concentrated, but we have licensed units all over the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CBI Enquiry into the Affairs of M s Pneumatic (India) and M|s Eastern Machine Sales, Calcutta

*121 SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI conducted any enquiry into the fraudulent activities of M/s Pneumatic (India) and M/s. Eastern Machine Sales, Calcutta, cheating the National Industrial Development Corporation, Limited to the tune of 14 lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, whether any prosecution has been done; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference is to the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and not the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited. Under the hire purchase scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited certain hires including Messrs Eastern Machines Sales, Calcutta had applied for supply of Zinc Plating Plant/Automatic Punch Tape Plant

from Messrs Pneumatic (India), Calcutta. The machinery applied for by the parties was procured from Messrs Pneumatic (India) Calcutta and supplied to the applicants by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited. The Corporation later learnt that the prices of machinery supplied were highly inflated and that the machinery was unfit for the purpose for which it was purchased.

The matter was reported by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited to the CBI who are investigating the matter.

Production of Cement

*122. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cement during the year 1973-74;

(b) the total domestic demand during this period and how much was exported ; and

(c) the steps taken to augment the production of cement to meet fully the domestic demand as well as export obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The total production of cement during 1973-74 was 14.61 million tonnes. Out of this, a quantity of 1,30,246 tonnes of cement was exported and the rest consumed in the country. According to an estimate made by the Task Force on Cement Industry for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the total demand for cement in the year 1973-74 was of the order of 19 million tonnes.

In order to maximise availability of cement out of the existing capacity, rail movement of cement is regularly scrutinised with a view to extending such assistance as may be possible, to the factories facing movement difficulties A Standing Linkage Committee on coal has been established under the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy and various cement factories have been linked to the different coal fields after assessing their coal requirements. A Monitoring Cell has been established at Calcutta to review every 10 days the supplies of coal to various cement factories. A Cell has also been established in this Ministry to remove bottlenecks in movement of coal to cement factories. The factories which did not receive adequate supplies of coal were specifically permitted by the Government to use furnace oil with a view to achieve higher utilization of capacity.

With a view to set up additional capacity, licences and letters of intent for an additional capacity 20.25 million tonnes have been issued. Out of this, a capacity of 1 86 million tonnes is likely to materialise by the end of 1975.

Conversion of P.T.I. into a Public Corporation

*125. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to convert P T.I. into a public corporation;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The question of conversion of news agencies into Public Corporation is being examined after the question of delinking of newspapers from big business interests has been considered by Government.

Super Power Stations

*127. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has decided to build Super Power Stations to solve the power crisis in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is opposed to such a decision for want of requisite technology and finance; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Prasad Commission report on Delhi Sadar Bazar disturbances

*131. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI B. S BHAURA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prasad Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the Delhi Sadar Bazar disturbances has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry commission; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PESONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Commission's report is under examination.

भारत में विद्युत पारेषण में हानि

*132. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत पारेषण में भारत को 27 प्रतिशत की हानि होती है जबकि अन्य देशों में यह हानि 7 प्रतिशत से 12 प्रतिशत तक होती है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस हानि को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए है ?

(क) वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान रूपान्तरण, पारेषण तथा वितरण में हुई औसत हानि और हिसाब में न ली गई ऊर्जा के कारण हुई हानि लगभग 19.4 प्रतिशत थी।

(ख) अन्य विकसित देशों की तुलना में, भारत में पारेषण तथा वितरण में ऊर्जा की अधिक हानि होने के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :–

(1) औद्योगिक लोडों और कृषि संबंधी पम्पिंग लोडों के अधिक भार के कारण निम्न विद्युत गुणांक पर प्रचालन।

(2) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निम्न लाड घनत्व तथा वितरण लाइनों की बहुत अधिक लम्बाई।

(3) अपर्याप्त वितरण प्रणाली

पारेषण तथा वितरण में हुई ऊर्जा की हानि में चोरी आदि के कारण हिसाब में न ली गई ऊर्जा का भी कुछ भाग शामिल होता है।

(ग) पारेषण और वितरण में ऊर्जा की अधिक हानि के प्रश्न का विद्युत मितव्यय समिति ने 1971 में अध्ययन किया था । ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने इस प्रश्न का गहन अध्ययन करने तथा उपचारी उपायो का सुझाव देने के लिए 1974 में पुन: एक और समिति नियुक्त की थी । इन समितियो की सिफारिशों के आधार पर ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सलाह दी है कि वे ग्रिड-कैपेसिटरों की प्रतिष्ठापना, पारेषण लाइनों के दृढ़ीकरण और नए उप-केन्द्रो के निर्माण द्वारा ऊर्जा की हानि को कम करने के लिए समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार करें । प्रणाली सुधार के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ऋण दे रहा है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पारेषण और वितरण मे ऊर्जा की हानि को कम करना है । विद्युत की चोरी को रोकने के लिए ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को कई सुझाव दिए हैं, जैसे सतर्कता दलों की नियुक्ति और मीटर-पठन व्यवस्था मे संशोधन करना, ताकि हेराफेरी को रोका जा सके ।

मंत्रियों द्वारा संसद् में दिये जाने वाले वक्तव्यों की अग्रिम प्रतियों की प्रधान मंत्री को दिखाने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय द्वारा मंत्रालयों को दिये गये अनुदेश

*133. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :***
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 24 दिसम्बर, 1974 के एक स्थानीय अंग्रेजी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ने 28 अक्तूबर, 1974 को सभी मंत्रालयो को एक परिपत्र भेजा था जिसमें कहा गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री मंत्रियों द्वारा संसद में दिये जाने वाले सभी वक्तव्यों की अग्रिम प्रतियां तथा अनुपूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के संबंध मे यदि कोई संक्षिप्त विवरण तैयार किया गया हो, तो उसे देखना चाहेंगी; यदि हां, तो परिपत्र का पाठ क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने 4 दिसम्बर, 1974 को लोक-सभा मे इस बात से इन्कार किया था कि ऐसा कोई परिपत्र जारी किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, प्रमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स मंत्री, अंतरिक्ष मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां । 28 अक्तूबर, 1974 को प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय द्वारा जारी किए गए परिपत्र की प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

परिपत्र की प्रति

तत्काल

सं० 56 (43) 74—समद
नई दिल्ली —110011
28 अक्तूबर, 1974

कार्यालय ज्ञापन

अधोहस्ताक्षरी को यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, पहले की तरह, पूरक प्रश्नो के उत्तर के लिए, यदि कोई हो, संसद मे मंत्रियो द्वारा दिए जाने वाले सभी वक्तव्यो तथा इनमे संबद्ध संक्षिप्त विवरणों की अग्रिम प्रतियां देखना चाहेंगी । अत: मंत्रियों से अनुरोध है कि वे ऐसे वक्तव्यों तथा संक्षिप्त विवरणों की चार प्रतियां, जैसे ही इन्हे अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाए, इस

सचिवाय में भेंज दें । ये प्रतियां, कार्यालय के समय श्री बी० एन० टण्डन, प्रधान मंत्री जी के संयुक्त सचिव, कमरा नं० 8, संसद भवन को, तथा कार्यालय के समय के बाद तथा छुट्टी के दिनों में प्रधान मंत्री भवन में, कृपया भेजी जायें ।

(वी० एम० मल्होत्रा)
अनुभाग अधिकारी

भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को

Boundary Commission to settle Punjab and Haryana Territorial claims

*134. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government have approached the Centre to appoint a boundary commission immediately to adjudicate Punjab and Haryana claims on each other's territory; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). While there has been no recent communication from the Chief Minister of Haryana in this regard, consultations with the State Government concerned on the appointment of a boundary Commission are in progress.

Pending applications from Madhya Pradesh for letters of intent/licences

*135. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and date of pending applications for letters of intent and licences for starting industries in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number out of them which are for industries in the co-operative sector and by M. P. Audyogic Vikas Nigam; and

(c) number of the above which are for Sugar Mills or for Khandsari and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 26 industrial licence applications for starting industries in Madhya Pradesh are pending. 24 of these applications were received on different dates during 1974 and the other 2 applications during January, 1975.

(b) One of the pending applications relates to the co-operative sector and another has been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam.

(c) One of the applications is by the Narsinghpur Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited for the establishment of a new co-operative sugar factory with a cane crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes per day at Narsinghpur in Madhya Pradesh.

Effect of insufficiency of fuuds on expansion programmes of P & T Department

*136. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY.

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a net work of expansion programmes is being set aside by the Posts and Telegraphs Department due to the inadequacy of funds;

(b) if so, which are these important projects;

(c) whether due to this reason, there is a glut of indigeneously manufactured telephone and telecommunication equipments in the country; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and what measures have been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above

Shares of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in I.T.I

*137 SHRI M V. KRISHNAPPA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision on the issue of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of U S A relinquishing its share in the I T I Ltd, Bangalore and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) and (b) The matter is still under Government active consideration

Generation of Employment in States under Employment Promotion Programme

*138 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether reports have been received from a number of States that the Employment Promotion Programme has not been able to generate employment it was expected to generate; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No report has been received from any State/Union Territory that the Employment Promotion Programme has not been able to generate employment to the extent anticipated. But there have been time lags in the building up of appropriate organisational and infrastructural facilities for implementation of the Programme

Atomic Power Station at Narora in U.P

*139 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal for setting up an atomic power station at Narora in U P has not materialised so far due to paucity of funds and

(b) if so, the progress, if any, so far made?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No Sir

(b) Preliminary works such as construction of watch cases concrete-testing laboratory, approach-roads, etc. have been taken up at the site A large portion of the area falling within the half-mile radius around the project-site and the land required for the township have been acquired The design work relating to the main plant is under progress Letters of intent for the manufacture of turbo-generator and steam-generators have been issued. Action to procure imported materials for long delivery items like Calandria, end-fittings etc has been initiated

Plant for manufacture of Glass Shells for T V Picture Tubes

*140 SHRI K. M MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether experts in the Electronics Commission have recommended for the setting up of a plant for the manufacture of glass shells for television picture tubes; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant in Surguja

1201. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3152 on the 4th December, 1974 regarding low temperature carbonisation plant in Surguja and state the time by which the said project is likely to be cleared.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): A proposal for L. T. C. Plant from the Government of Madhya Pradesh was considered by Government along with the Government of Madhya Pradesh and other authorities concerned. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been advised to submit a revised feasibility study report, in consultation with Coal Mines Authority and Central Fuel Research Institute. This is awaited

Virgin Coal Bearing Area in Burdwan District of West Bengal

1202. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2238 on the 27th November, 1974 regarding Virgin Coal Bearing Area in Burdwan District of West Bengal and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). An article entitled "Neglected Bankura Coal Mines" had appeared in the Coalfield Tribune, dated the 19th October, 1974 which is published from Asansol. It highlighted the need for re-opening of the closed mines of Bankura District.

There are ten small mines in this district, which are covered under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, namely Ardhagram Khas, New Ardhagram, Gopalpur, Chakbaga Khas, Hamirpur, Jamuna Kanali, New Kalikapur, Kalidaspur, Banskuri and Khiratori Khas, out of which only the first three have been working, the remaining being closed mines, abandoned long time back.

Although the aforementioned article, citing the inspecting reports of 1897 giving the findings of the Coal Survey Advisory Committee, mentioned availability of coal in the abandoned mines, the available geological data are still insufficient to plan out full-time operation of coal mining. Even in respect of the three working mines, the reserves in two, namely Ardhagram Khas and New Ardhagram, have very limited life. The infracture facilities like power supply, railway siding and approach roads, are just not available. Many of the mines in this area will also have to be seasonal in character, being situated within the high flood level area of the Damodar river.

The Coal Mines Authority are undertaking a feasibility study to re-open Kalidaspur Colliery but in the absence of necessary infrastructure facilities and on account of the seasonal character of the mines, it may not be possible to re-open this or the other closed mines, immediately.

Survey made by Coal Survey Advisory Committee in Mejia Area, District Bankura, West Bengal

1203. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Survey Advisory Committee found occurrence of "new and workable coal resources in the Mejia area in the District of Bankura" in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the main features of the survey made by the Coal Survey Advisory Committee upto date; and

(c) the action taken thereon in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In Majhia area, Bankura District, Geological Survey of India carried out 11 regional bore holes. 7 major coal seams are regionally developed in this area and they vary in thickness from 0.68 to 9.79 metres (inclusive of bands). The quality of seams exclusive of bands varies from class II to class IV (ISP). The reserves of coal estimated upto maximum depth of 480 metres for seams 1.2 metres in thickness and above are 180.84 million tonnes as per Indian Standard procedure.

लद्दाख में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

1204. श्री कृशोक बाकुला : : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह और कारगिल के काफ़ी हिस्से में तथा लद्दाख के अन्य भागों में अभी तक बिजली नहीं पहुंची है ;

(ख) क्या लद्दाख में जहां-जहां अभी बिजली है उसकी व्यवस्था भी संतोषजनक नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लद्दाख के गांवों को प्रायः अछूता छोड़ दिया गया है; और

(घ) अगामी वर्षों में लद्दाख में बड़े पैमाने पर बिजली पहुचाने का क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Shortage of Exercise Books

1205 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students throughout the country are facing an acute shortage of exercise books; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make exercise books available at fair price to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). No shortage of exercise books has been reported from any part of the country recently. Government have organised a distributive system under which the paper industry has agreed to make available 1,20,000 tonnes of white printing paper per annum at a fixed reasonable price for the educational sector. Out of this quantity, paper is being distributed for the manufacture of exercise books through the State Level Committees set up in different States and Union Territories.

Orders for Indian Hume Pipe Company

1206. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Hume Pipe Company have secured large orders for supplying pipes to the CMDA and Indore Water Supply Project and the Company will expand its plant to meet above orders;

(b) if so, whether the Company have approached Government for technical collaboration arrangement with TOSA of Spain; and

(c) whether the above collaboration has been agreed to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority have entrusted to M/s Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited, the work of manufacture and supply of pre-stressed concrete pressure pipes for various water supply projects under execution by the D M. D. A. In this connection, M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited, have requested for permission to enter into technical collaboration with Dr. Carlos Carvajal on behalf of the Spanish Company, M/s. T. O S. A. and Government have approved the proposal. M/s Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited, have stated that the know-how to be obtained under this collaboration would be utilised for supplying and laying of concrete pipes also for other water supply projects in the country including Indore Wate. Supply Project.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए पांचवीं योजना में व्यवस्था

1207 श्रीमती वी० आर० सिन्हिया: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत प्रदाय के लिए चालू पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है और इस परिव्यय में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों का कितना कितना अंश होगा ; और

(ख) यह निर्णय करने के लिए कौन-कौन से अधिकारी उत्तरदायी है कि किस राज्य के किस किस जिले के किन-किन गांवों का किस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान विद्युतीकरण किया जाए ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) पांचवी योजना के आकार और ब्यौरे को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । वहरहाल योजना के प्रारूप में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए सामान्य राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत 20 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अतिरिक्त न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 55 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय भी प्रस्तावित है । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, जिसे केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में स्थापित किया गया है द्वारा वित्तीय व्यवस्था भी की जाएगी । इस निगम द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्कीमों की संख्या तथा निगम द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों और मार्गदर्शन के अनुसार उनकी स्वीकृती पर निर्भर करेगी ।

(ख) विद्युतीकरण के लिए गांवों के चयन के बारे में निर्णय संबंधित राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा लिया जाता है ।

Status of Chandigarh

1208. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Punjab and Haryana have given up their claim on Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to declare it as Union territory permanently?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Government is not aware of any change in the thinking of Governments of Punjab and Haryana in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय धनबाद से कलकत्ता बदला जाना

1209. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**
सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय धनबाद से कलकत्ता बदले जाने के क्या कारण है जबकि कोयले का मुख्य कारोबार धनबाद मे चलता है और वह हर प्रकार से एक केन्द्रीय स्थल है ,

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार को धनबाद मे मुख्यालय रखने का सुझाव दिया था , और

(ग) इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार ने भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० के मुख्यालय को बिहार से हटाने के सम्बन्ध मे समाचार-पत्रो मे छपी अटकलबाजीपूर्ण खबरो पर चिंता व्यक्त की है । यह मामला 13-2-75 को राज्य विधान परिषद में भी उठाया गया था । परन्तु भारत कोकिंग कोल० लि० के मुख्यालय को धनबाद से कलकत्ता बदलने का कोई निर्णय नही किया गया है ।

Special Financial Assistance to U.P. in 1975-76 for weaker sections of the State

1210. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to provide special financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Plan schemes for 1975-76 for the weaker sections of that State; and

(b) if so, the funds likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Special financial assistance has been envisaged for the identified tribal and hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for 1975-76 The exact quantum of such assistance is under consideration.

Upgradation of a Post Office

1211. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state·

(a) whether a Gram Panchayat in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh has served a notice on the P&T authorities under Section 80 for returning the NRC with interest on the failure of Department to upgrade the Post Office within the due period and on subsequently increasing the NRC:

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible for failing to upgrade the Post Office and for demanding higher NRC without taking into account the amount of interest that would have accrued to the depositors if the money had been invested properly; and

(c) whether the P&T Department propose to issue a directive for not increasing the NRC during the current financial year so as to avoid any repetition of this type of incident?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) None has been received so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Machine Tool Factories in foreign countries by H.M.T.

1212. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools propose to set up machine tool factories in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and when these factories will be set up; and

(c) the salient features thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have no proposal to set up machine tool factories in foreign countries. They have, however, entered into certain technical assistance agreements with M/s. Ceylon Steel Corporation Colombo (Sri Lanka) and Machine Tool Manufacturing Company of Philippines, Manila for assisting them in setting up of machine tool factories in technical collaboration with H.M.T.

Companies manufacturing Amplifiers and Speakers

1213. SHRI D. P JADEJA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian and foreign companies which are manufacturing stereo system, amplifiers and speakers; and

(b) whether special consideration has been given to foreign companies?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Name of companies manufacturing Stereo Systems, Amplifiers and Speakers are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-9016/75.]

(b) No special consideration is shown to foreign companies in regard to these items. On the contrary, Government have reserved (since February, 1974) the manufacture of Amplifiers for entertainment purposes (including stereo amplifiers, and the assembly of Loudspeakers for exclusive production in the small scale sector. Any large scale unit who now wishes to produce these items would have to export a minimum of 75 per cent of its annual production. Hence, indigenous production of these items is protected from competition from both the large houses and foreign equity majority companies.

अखबारी कागज की कम सप्लाई

1214. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखबारी कागज की अभी भी कमी बनी हुई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकारी कागज कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) अखबारी कागज की कमी कब तक जारी रहने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वसंवीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। हाल में स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) नेपा मिलों की उत्पादन क्षमता इस समय कार्यान्वित की जा रही विस्तार योजना के मुकम्मल होने के पश्चात् बढ़ जायेगी ।

(ग) हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सप्लाई स्थिति पर नजर रख रहे है । अखबारी कागज की कमी कब तक जारी रहेगी इसका फिलहाल अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि पूर्वानुमान मुश्किल है ।

Setting up of subsidiaries of N.T.C. in States

1215. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up National Textile Corporation subsidiaries to run sick mills in various States; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Nine subsidiary corporations have been registered under the Companies Act, 1956, for the management of the nationalised textile mills. The names and the location of these subsidiaries are indicated in the statement attached. Six of these corporations have started functioning. The transfer of the nationalised mills located in the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa to the subsidiary corporations located in Bombay and Calcutta is expected to take place shortly.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary corporation	Location
1	National Textile Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) Limited.	Delhi
2	National Textile Corporation (Uttar Pradesh) Limited . . .	Kanpur
3	National Textile Corporation (Madhya Pradesh Limited . . .	Bhopal
4	National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Limited.	Calcutta
5	National Textile Corporation [Maharashtra (North)] Limited .	Bombay
6	National Textile Corporation [Maharashtra (South)] Limited .	Bombay
7	National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) Limited	Ahmedabad
8	National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited .	Madras
9	National Textile Corporation (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Mahe) Limited	Bangalore

Introduction of Administration Reforms in Tribal Belts of Tripura

1216. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any decision regarding the administrative reforms to be introduced in the Tribal belts of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the nature of such reforms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The State Governments, including Government of Tripura, were requested by the Planning Commission to prepare sub-plans for areas having more than 50 per cent tirbal concentration. They were also requested to review their administrative structure so as to make it an effective instrument for implementation. The sub-plan of Tripura was discussed by the Planning Commission recently and the State Government have been requested to revise it.

Working of Thermal Units in India and other Countries

1217 DR K L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of hours that the thermal units work in an average year in India, U.S.A., U.K. and some other important countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The following table shows the national average KWH generated/KW installed per year in different countries of the world

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Japan	5475	5636	5674	5236
UK	3823	4199	4072	4001
USA	4687	4670	4586	4388
USSR	4654	4659	4603	4789
Poland	4905	4766	4775	4857
India	3369	3410	3625	3994

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ परमाणु जानकारी का आदान प्रदान

1218. **श्री धन शाह प्रधान :** क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पड़ोसी देशों के साथ परमाणु विस्फोट और परमाणु सम्बन्धी जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान करने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिक मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा के शांतिमय उपयोगों के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार मित्र देशों के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए इच्छुक है ।

(ख) हम अफगानिस्तान तथा बंगलादेश के साथ सहयोग करार कर चुके हैं ।

Supply of Coke Oven Plant to Hungary

1219. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian experts team will visit Hungary to discuss the possibilities of India supplying a complete cock oven plant;

(b) if so, whether the Engineering Project (India) Ltd. is competent enough to take up the work on plant; and

(c) whether there is any other European country which requested for Indian expertise?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) An Indian expert team visited Hungary in December, 1974 to discuss the possibility of supply of a complete coke oven plant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir; one more European country has evinced interest in the purchase of coke oven equipment from India.

Opening of Liaison Cell by Mizo National front in London

1220. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in a Calcutta English daily on the 28th January, 1975 about the opening of a 'Liaison Cell' by the Mizo National Front in London for maintaining contact between Mizo hostiles in Arakan Hill Tracts on Burma, Mizoram proper and the Mizo National Front Chief Shri Laldenga living now in Karachi; and

(b) whether any enquiries have been made about the report and its correctness or otherwise ascertained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Enquiries have not revealed the existence of any such Cell.

Accidents in collieries of coal mines Authority and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

1221. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of fatal accidents and deaths resulting therefrom in coal mines of the Coal Mines Authority has nearly doubled in the eastern division of the authority during 1974-75 as compared to the figures for the previous year;

(b) whether in spite of the increase in the number of such accidents and deaths in Coal Mines Authority and B.C.C.L., the Director General has instituted only a few cases against the authorities concerned; and

(c) if so, the number of accidents that took place in CMA, BCCL and other collieries in the private sector during 1972, 1973, 1974 respectively and the number of prosecutions made against each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The number of fatal and serious accidents in all the coal mines in the country between 1972 and 1974 are as follows:—

Year	Fatal	Serious
1972	200	1540
1973	173	1904
1974	201	1394 (upto Sept. '74)

(Note:—The 1973 and 1974 figures are provisional)

The number of prosecutions launched by the Directorate General of Mines Safety against the concerned authorities in all the coal mines in the country between 1972 and 1974 is as follows:

1972	273
1973	226
1974	97
(Upto Sep. 74)	

Export of weighing machines to foreign countries

1222. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign delegates who recently visited India to attend International Symposium on metrication and metrology (weights and measures) had shown their interest for export of weighing machines produced in India to those countries:

(b) if so, whether any orders for export of weighing machines and other weighing equipment have been received and booked:

(c) the estimated cost of these machines to be exported and whether the payment will be in foreign exchange or on barter system; and

(d) the expected profit to be earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As the Conference concluded only about a fortnight ago, an assessment can only be made after some time on receipt of definite enquiries and orders for export of weighing machines made in India in follow up of the interest shown by foreign delegates.

Fall in National Income

1223. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken congnisance of a white paper issued by the Central Statistical Organization showing fall of 0.9 per cent in India's national income in 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. National income declined by 0.9 per cent in 1972-73. However, national income increased by 3.1 per cent in 1973-74 The estimates for the current year are not yet available

(b) The broad strategy and the measures that are proposed to be followed to step up the rate of growth in national income during the Fifth Plan period are set out in the document on the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Annual Plan 1974-75 was formulated to accelerate the rate of growth in national income. The specific measures in this regard were indicated in the document placed on the Table of the House. The Annual Plan 1975-76 is being formulated, *inter alia*, to accelerate the growth in domestic product and the document will be placed on the Table of the House in the current session.

Production of Coal

1224. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the figures of coal production in the current year upto 31st December, 1974 and for similar period the previous year and what they represent as percentage of the target set?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The coal production during the current year from April to December has been 62.45 million tonnes and that for similar period during 1973-74 was 56.78 million tonnes. The actual achievements for the periods of April—December for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 have been 69.4 per cent and 71 per cent of the respective annual targets.

Kalinadi Hydel-Project as National Project

1225. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI K MALLANNA:
SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Karnataka Government to the Central Government to declare the Kalinadi Hydel Project as a National Project; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विद्युतीकरण

1226. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मुख्यत: मध्य प्रदेश में, सिंचाई के लिए विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उस संबंध में स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई संबंधी-कार्यों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के संबंध में प्रगति सन्तोषजनक रही है । चौथी योजना की अवधि के दौरान राज्य में 1,13,673 पम्पसेट अर्जित किए गए थे, जबकि लक्ष्य 50,000 पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन का रखा गया था ।

Charges against Modi Flour Mills

1227. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges have since been framed against the Director of the Modi Flour Mills and others for keeping unaccounted wheat in a godown;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) S Shri S K. Modi, G. D. Goel and S. P. Jain and the Patiala Flour Mills Co., Ltd, through S. K. Modi were charge-sheeted by a Metropolitan Magistrate of New Delhi on 6th January, 1975 for the commission of offences punishable under Sections 7 and 9 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) On 5th February, 1975 the accused filed a petition in the High Court of Delhi for quashing the charges. They also filed an application for stay of proceedings meanwhile in the trial court. On 6th February, 1975 the High Court of Delhi ordered issuance of notice in the Main Criminal Miscellaneous Petition with a notice in the stay application for 4th March, 1975. Till then, proceedings in the court of the Metropolitan Magistrate were ordered to be stayed

'Koragas' Tribal People in South Kanara District

1228. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Koragas' in South Kanara District of Karnataka State are the tribal people who are victims of both exploitation and untouchability; and

(b) whether any study has been made on the ways in which these tribal people are exploited by the rest of the society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Harijan boy beaten to death by a priest at Dhulktot near Jamnagar

1229. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan boy was beaten to death by a priest at Dhulktot near Jamnagar in the last week of January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, it has been alleged that on January 29, 1975, the priest of the Hanuman temple in village Dhulkot in Jodia taluka of Jamnagar district beat a Harijan boy as a result of which the boy sustained injuries and was removed to the Irwin Hospital at Jamnagar where he died on the morning of January 30, 1975. A case under Section 302/325 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 7 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act was registered against the priest who was arrested on January 30. Investigation of the case is reported to be complete and charge-sheet against the accused is expected to be filed shortly.

The Gram Panchayat, Dhulkot has given cash relief of Rs. 101 to the mother of the deceased boy. The District Panchayat, Jamnagar has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1000 to her from the Panchayat Funds. Mamlatdar Jodia has arranged for cash payment to her of Rs. 30 per month.

Gujarat Court judgement in cases of atrocities on Harijans

1230. SHRI AMAR SINGH CHAUDHURI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent judgement in Gujarat Court some guilty persons have been awarded strict punishments for committing atrocities on Harijans and other backward communities, for burning their houses, murders and attacks;

(b) if so, the particulars of the cases and the punishments awarded,

(c) the reaction of Government and the public thereto;

(d) whether Government propose to go in a appeal to higher courts against those who have been acquitted or awarded minor punishments; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (e). According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, stringent punishments have been awarded to guilty

persons in the case arising out of the incident of June 22, 1974 in which two Harijans of village Ranmalpur, Surendranagar district lost their lives. Information about the incident was furnished in this House in answer to Starred Question No. 247 on August 7, 1974. The judgement in the case was delivered by the Sessions Judge, Narol, Ahmedabad on January 30, 1975 convicting 17 of the 123 accused persons. Five persons including two women have been sentenced to life imprisonment and the other 12 to four years' imprisonment. The remaining 106 accused persons have been acquitted. A decision on the question of going in appeal against the acquittals will be taken by the State Government after examining the judgement. It is hoped that the punishments awarded in this case will have deterrent effect on all those who practise untouchability.

Instructions to states on use of MISA

1231 SHRI P. A SAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Supreme Court while delivering the judgement on 27th January, 1975 in a case on *habeas corpus* petition against the detention of the smuggler by the West Bengal Government since 1973, has directed the Government to use MISA with a great care; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Presumably, the reference is to the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court on 27-1-1975 in writ petition No. 349 of 1974—Tulshi Rabidas *versus* State of West Bengal. The authorities in West Bengal had taken into account some activities of Tulshi Rabidas connected with smuggling of foodgrains and had detained him under the MISA to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. The Supreme Court dismissed his writ petition but, referring to some lacunae in the counter-affidavit filed on behalf of the Government, observed, *inter-alia* that the special powers given to the Government and its officers under the MISA are intended to be exercised whenever occasion arises, but exercised with care. Their lordships further stated that these powers should be used for the salutary purpose of protection of the community in the sensitive area of food and like essential articles. If there is failure in this area the officers must be taken to task for the victim is the country and the community and this should be looked into at higher levels so that the purpose of MISA is not defeated by the neglect of legality or indifference in operation from within.

A copy of the judgment is being sent to all State Governments and Union Territories Administrations for their guidance and issuing necessary instructions to the detaining authorities.

Abolition of 'Jeeta' system in Karnataka

1232 SHRI K MALLANNA:

SHRI G Y KRISHNAN:

Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand to abolish the 'JEETA' (slave) system prevalent in parts of Karnataka has been made by the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Enquiry against accounts officer of N.I.D.C.

1233. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a CBI probe was going on against the Accounts Officer of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi—Shri P. P. Gambhir since 1972;

(b) whether on the basis of the CBI investigations a departmental inquiry was ordered against the said Officer;

(c) whether the Managing Director of the Corporation has appointed a re-employed technical officer of the Corporation and an old Railway colleague of the Managing Director as the Inquiry Officer who has no experience of the Establishment and Vigilance matters, in preference to the Secretary who is the head of the Administration of Finance Division as also the Vigilance Officer of the Corporation, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the said Accounts Officer has not been placed under suspension and has been allowed to be on duty and handle office papers and files during the departmental inquiry period; if so, the reasons for the same; and

(e) what is the subject matter of the Inquiry and the present position of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shri Krishnan who is at present working as Specialist (Engineering Equipment) in the National Industrial Development Corporation in the scale of pay of Rs. 2250—2750 and is on extension of service upto 4th November, 1975 has been entrusted with the enquiry of this case. He was serving in the Indian Railways prior to his appointment in the National Industrial Development Corporation.

It may be added that in the matter of appointment of Enquiry Officer what is required is that he should be of sufficiently senior rank and one who is not suspected of any bias against the accused officer and who did not have occasion to express an opinion on the merits of the case at an earlier stage. All these requirements were met in the case of Shri Krishnan. The question of appointing the Secretary, who is also the Vigilance Officer of the Corporation, as the Enquiry Officer did not arise particularly because the Secretary as the Vigilance Officer dealt with the case at the preliminary stage and had occasion to express an opinion on the merits of the case. It is also not correct to say that Shri Krishnan was appointed as the Enquiry Officer in preference to the Secretary of the Corporation.

(d) As the disciplinary proceedings against the officer have been initiated for imposition of minor penalties only, the officer has not been placed under suspension. However, pending disciplinary proceedings he has been transferred from Accounts Section to Loans Section of the Corporation.

(e) The enquiry relates to alleged drawal by Shri P. P. Gambhir of enhanced house rent allowance on the basis of false receipt. The enquiry proceedings have already been completed. The report of the Enquiry Officer is awaited.

Bogus small industries

1234. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether while adressing members of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation in Bombay on the 28th

December, 1974 he stated that a census taken by the Union Government showed that 33 per cent small industries are bogus in the country;

(b) if so, the facts of the census; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In a get-together with the members of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation in Bombay on 27-12-1974 I had indicated that the census of small scale industrial units undertaken by the Government, have revealed that fairly sizeable number of such units have been found to be either closed, or not traceable or have not provided the requisite information.

(b) Preliminary analysis of the census operations in States other than Delhi, Karnataka, West Bengal and Bihar, reveal the following facts —

1. Number of units covered so far in the census	2,32,846
2. Units not traceable	23,907
3. Units traceable but permanently closed	53,963
4. Units not responding	3,775
5. Units started functioning after 1972	9,247

(c) State Governments have been advised to de-register units found to be not functioning during the Census of Small Scale Industries units.

Share of Orissa state in the annual plan outlay for the state

1235. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plan outlay for Orissa for 1975-76 has been fixed at Rs. 89 crores;

(b) if so, the share of the State Government therein;

(c) whether the State will meet this share from internal resource mobilisation; and

(d) the different heads for which this outlay has been sanctioned, itemwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Draft Annual Plan 1975-76 proposals of the State Government aggregating to Rs. 104.81 crores have been discussed in the Planning Commission. The size of the Annual Plan will be shortly finalised in the light of these discussions and the overall resources availability.

Sale of shares of Scooters India Ltd.

1236. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to sell some percentage of shares of the Scooters India Ltd. to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and the reasons for taking such a decision together with the actions already taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government had while structuring the project decided that 51 per cent of the shares will be owned by the Government and the rest dispersed among the public. Scooter India Limited propose to invite subscription from the general public towards its share capital to the extent of Rs. 215 lakhs representing 43 per cent of its total issued capital of Rs. 500 lakhs. The allotment of shares will be done after receiving applications from the public and an attempt will be made to

disperse the holding as widely as possible. It is not the intention to sell the shares to private sector companies or industrialists as such. It is also proposed to offer the shares to the employees of the company upto 200 shares each as approved by the Controller of Capital Issues.

Setting up of newsprint factories in Maharashtra, U. P. and H. P.

1237. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a final decision to establish newsprint manufacturing factories in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, if so, the date by which the same are to be set up;

(b) the cost of expenditure involved and the production capacity of each; and

(c) whether the country will be self sufficient in case these units start production of newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The Union Government have no proposal to establish newsprint manufacturing factories in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. However, the following schemes have been approved for setting up of newsprint plants in private sector in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

	Name	State	Capacity	Estimated Investment
1	West Coast Paper Mills Limited	Maharashtra	30,000 tonnes per year	Rs. 35 crores.
2.	M/s. Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	60,000 tonnes per year	Rs. 75 crores*
			*(The investment indictaed incluudes the project estimates for the manufa cture of writing & printing paper and rayon grade pulp m addition to newsprint).	
3.	M/s. Ramganga Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	30,000 tonnes per annum	Revised figures are to be furnished by the party.
4.	M/s. Balarpur Paper & Straw Board Mills Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	60,000 tonnes per annum	Rs. 100 crores.

The gestation period in respect of newsprint industry is long, and none of the units is likely to come into production during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. The domestic production will continue to be significantly short of requirements throughout the current plan period.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा देश में गोली चलाये जाने की घटनाएं

1238. श्री चाम्पूवंत घोटे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष देश के विभिन्न भागों में उपद्रवों का सामना करते समय केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा कितनी बार गोली चलाई गई और इसके फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) कितने मामलों में न्यायिक जांच कराई गई , और

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :(क) 1 जनवरी, 1974 से 31 जनवरी, 1975 तक की अवधि के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा ड्यूटियों पर सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल ने 54 बार गोली चलाई । बताया गया है कि गोली चलाने के परिणामस्वरूप 26 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई ।

(ख) तथा (ग) दो मामलों में न्यायिक जांच शुरू की गई थी । जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट अभी प्रत्याशित है ।

National Film Development Corporation

*1239. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made about the setting up of National Film Development Corporation;

(b) whether any increase in the budget of Film Finance Corporation is necessary; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to respond to the demand of Film Finance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association have been made ready and the Registrar of Companies have already vetted the Articles. The Memorandum of Association is being vetted by him. The registration of the Corporation will be done soon after the formalities are complied with by March, 1975;

(b) and (c). After the National Film Development Corporation comes into being, the role of the Film Finance Corporation would be reviewed in the overall pattern and function of the National Film Development Corporation and policy decisions would be taken accordingly.

Alleged Irregularities Committed by organisers of film festival

1240. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that a large number of irregularities have been committed by the officers of the Ministry in organising the Fifth International Films Festival in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have also taken note of the allegation that this fair was more for officer than people; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the irregularities so committed by the officers and action taken by Government against the officers responsible for committing such irregularities?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No irregularity has come to Government's notice.

(b) This is far from the truth. The Festival was meant for the public and the film-makers.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged remarks of managing Director, N.I.D.C.

1241. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether he is aware of the quotation of Shri Raj Krishan Sethi, Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. which has appeared in para six, column 1 on page 30 under the heading "Total Corruption" of an Article by Mr. Luis S. R. Vas published in the monthly magazine 'Debonair' of January 1975 (Vol. IV No. 1);

(b) if so, has not the said quotation spoiled the image of Government-owned undertakings and for that matter of our country in the world; and

(c) if so, what action the Government have taken/proposed to take against the Chief Executive concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Shri R. K. Sethi, Managing Director, NIDC has denied having made the alleged statement.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of tractors by HMT at Pinjore

1242. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pinjore plant of Hindustan Machine Tools is likely to produce 7,000 tractors against 4,000 in 1973-74;

(b) if so, whether these tractors are 65 per cent indigenous or 100 per cent Indian tractors;

(c) whether the Pinjore will produce more tractors in coming four years;

(d) the annual production of the tractors from Pinjore; and

(e) to what extent the demand of the tractors will be met in 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (e). The production of tractors by HMT, Pinjore, during the last two years had been as under:—

1972-73	2,508	Nos.
1973-74	4,000	"

During the year 1974-75, the production is likely to reach 7,000 Nos. These tractors are with 65 per cent indigenous content.

The production of tractors during 1975 would be adequate to meet the effective demand.

Levy of research and development cess on Industrial Sector

1243. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to levy a general research and development cess on the industrial sector;

(b) if so, whether utilisation of the cess would be to augment financial resources for research, design and development in the industry;

(c) whether this would help in achieving technological self-reliance; and

(d) if so, whether this would also improve industrial productivity; and if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (d) The suggestion to levy a cess as a means to promote R&D in industries has been made by the National Committee on Science and Technology The Deptt of Science and Technology is now engaged in working out the details of the proposal which will be submitted to Government for consideration

Pensions to freedom fighters

1244 SHRI SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) the total amount of money distributed in pension of freedom fighters in each of the years 1972, 1973 and 1974; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the amount of pension in view of the big rise in prices since 1972?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The total expenditure on payment of pension to freedom fighters during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 63,20,000 and Rs. 16,32,05,215 respectively.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Algerian and Sri Lanka delegation to Film Festival

1245 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Algerian Delegation to the recent Fifth Film Festival was not provided with a French interpreter and they threatened to fly back home;

(b) whether the head of Sri Lanka Delegation was barred from the inaugural function; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a departmental enquiry to go into the matter of management of Fifth International Film Festival so that similar confusion and mis-management is avoided if and when the next Film Festival is organised?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) No, Sir A French interpreter was attached to the Algerian delegation throughout their stay in New Delhi

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Delivery of Scooters without spare tyres and tubes

1246 SHRI C. M. SINHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that scooter manufacturers are not fitting their vehicles with spare tyres and tubes while giving delivery to the allottees;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the maufacturers the causes which compelled them not to give spare tyres and tubes to the allottees: and

(c) if so, facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The manufacturers of Bajaj and Lambretta scooters have been supplying only wheel rim with their new scooters. This is due to short supply of tyres and tubes for scooters. Government have asked the manufacturers of tyres and tubes to increase supplies of tyres and tubes to the manufacturers of scooters. The existing manufacturers of automobile tyres and tubes have been advised to step up the production of scooter tyres and tubes. Additional capacity has also been approved to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of scooter tyres and tubes. Pending commissioning of the additional capacity, Government propose to explore if short term imports of scooter tyres and tubes would relieve situation.

दिल्ली से तारों का भेजा जाना

1247. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 25 दिसम्बर, 1974 को हिन्दी के एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार क. ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली से डाक से भेजे गए 45,000 तार अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर ठीक समय नही पहुचे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी डिलीवर मे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे मे सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जैसा कि दैनिक हिन्दी समाचार पत्र में उल्लिखित है, वर्ष 1974 में अक्तूबर से दिसम्बर के दौरान दिल्ली क 3.24 प्रतिशत ट्रैफिक का प्रेषण डाक से करना पड़ा । जनवरी, 1975 में, ट्राफिक सिर्फ 0.64 प्रतिशत था ।

डाक से निपटान के कारण निम्नलिखित थे :—

(I) अक्तूबर 1974 में बिहार आन्दोलन के दौरान कोएक्सियल प्रणाली को हानि पहुचने के कारण, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रो को दूर संचार सेवाएं अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई ।

(II) त्यौहार के मौसम में भारी अनुपस्थिति

(III) लाइनों के ठप्प होने और कोएक्सियल के ठप्प होने के कारण चैनलो का काम न करना ।

(IV) देश के विभिन्न भागो में खास तौर पर हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कटौती ।

इस पर की गई कार्रवाई :

(I) प्रशासनिक अनुभागों के कर्मचारियों को चालू ट्रैफिक का काम करने वाले अनुभागों में लगाना ।

(II) रविवार की ड्यूटी में वृद्धि करना ।

(III) खाली क्लर्कों पदों को भरने के लिए प्रशिक्षण क्लास से आए नए क्लर्कों को नियुक्ति ।

(IV) तारों के वितरण के लिए अतिरिक्त डिलीवरी राइडरों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(V) बिजली की कटौती की समस्या का मुकाबला करने के लिए स्टैंड बाई व्यवस्था के तौर पर इंजन चा.जनरेटर लगाना ।

बिहार में जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा चलाये जा रहे आन्दोलन के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही

1248. श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने हाल ही में कहा है कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण द्वारा चलाये जा रहे आन्दोलन के प्रति कठोर रुख अपनाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या मुख्य मंत्री ने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को गिरफ्तार करने की धमकी दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में चल रहे आन्दोलन के बारे में प्रैस रिपोर्टरों द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर में हाल ही में नई दिल्ली में कहा था कि सरकार ने आन्दोलनकारियों से, जिन्होंने लोक जीवन को अस्तव्यस्त करने का प्रयास किया तथा जो हिंसा व आगजनी में बड़े पैमाने पर अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे, निपटने में बड़े नियंत्रण से कार्यवाही की थी किन्तु अब स्थिति को और अधिक नहीं बिगड़ने दिया जायेगा तथा इस उद्देश्य के लिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा कानून के अन्तर्गत कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी। प्रैस रिपोर्टरों द्वारा और आगे पूछे जाने पर कि क्या सरकार श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को गिरफ्तार करेगी, मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने के प्रयोजन से, यदि यह आवश्यक हो जाता है तो सरकार उन्हें गिरफ्तार करने में नहीं हिचकेगी।

कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तारियां करना मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार का काम है

Dinner hosted by Film Federation of India in honour of Delegates to Film Festival

1249. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dinner was given by the Film Federation of India in honour of the foreign delegates to the Fifth International Film Festival;

(b) if so, whether the representative of the industry had bought whisky worth Rs. 30,000 in Bombay but the crates were finally released by the Customs authorities after the Minister's request;

(c) whether a number of officials attended this dinner and enjoyd whisky and attendance of foreign delegates was very poor; and

(d) if so, the amount spent on this dinner?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. A dinner was, however, hosted by the All India Film Producers Council, Bombay, on 30th December 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir. But, there was some misunderstanding with the State Excise authorities on the eve of the dinner, as a medical certificate that the stock was fit for human consumption was wanting. As the time was very short, on the intervention of the Minister, a part of the stock of whisky was released for the dinner.

(c) All the foreign delegates who arrived by the inaugural day of the Festival, and a number of officials and non-officials were invited to the dinner and they all attended.

(d) Government has no information as the dinner was arranged by All India Film Producers' Council, a private organisation.

हापुड़ में टेलीफोनों का कार्यकरण

1250. **श्री अन्निका प्रसाद :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 28 जनवरी, 1975 के एक हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार पत्र में हापुड़ के व्यापारी, टेलीफोन कर्मचारियो द्वारा परेशान शीर्षक से प्रकाशित एक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कथित भ्रष्टाचार को उच्च स्तरीय जाच करायेगी और सभी वर्गों के दोषी पाये जाने वाले कर्मचारियो के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि हापुड़ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के अधिकांश टेलीफोन काम नही करते है और टेलीफोनो के खराब रहने और बन्द पडे रहने के बावजूद टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओ को और इस प्रकार उन्हें परेशान किया जाता है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो स्थिति मे सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वर संचार सर्किल का सतर्कता सेल इस मामले की जांच कर रहा है । आगे की कार्यवाही सतर्कता सेल के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर की जाएगी ।

(ग) और (घ) टेलीफोनों के ठीक ढंग से काम न करने के बारे मे जो शिकायतें मिलती हैं, उन पर यथा सम्भव तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है । टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज मे विशेष मरम्मत करने के लिये पिछले तीन महीनों से संगठित प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और उपस्कर के रख-रखाव के लिये प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं । हाल ही में डाक तार महानिदेशालय के एक दल ने भी हापुड़ एक्सचेंज का निरीक्षण किया था । इस प्रणाली के कार्यपालन में और सुधार लेने के लिये अनेक उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । मीटर रीडिंग अधिक आने की शिकायतों के जो मामले समय-समय पर आते हैं, उनके बारे मे पूरी छान-बीन करने के बाद ही फैसला किया जाता है ।

Crisis in Automobile Industry

1251. **SHRI P. K. DEO** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that the automobile industry is facing a lot of fiscal and other difficulties and also suffering from a slump; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and the steps taken by Government to help the industry to overcome the present slump?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government is aware that there has been slowing down of production in passenger car industry due to significant rise in the prices of vehicles as well as in maintenance costs. Government is also aware that certain anti-inflationary steps taken by the Government, including necessarily tighter control over money supply and credits have resulted in contraction of liquidity and also a certain erosion in instant purchasing power. Government have been trying to selectivise its credit policy so as to maintain and step up production in the nodal sectors of the economy as integral to its fight against both inflationary and incipient recessionary pressures. The important sectors of the Automobile Industry like commercial vehicles, scooters and mopeds will certainly receive the benefits of the selective credit policy.

मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवी योजना में एक बड़े कारखाने की स्थापना करना

1252. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुये पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य में बडे कारखाने की स्थापना करने हेतु प्रावधान किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह कहां पर लगाया जायेगा और उसके लिये कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है तथा उसके कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों मे पांचवीं योजनावधि मे स्थापित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक खनिज परियोजनाओ के नाम, उनके स्थापना स्थल और परिव्यय, (जहां तक निर्णय हो चुका है) सहित का उल्लेख पांचवी योजना प्रारूप प्रलेख की (जिल्द 2 के पृष्ठ 151 से 155 पर किया गया है ।

Resumption of talks by Naga Rebels

1253. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naga rebels are willing to resume talks with the Centre without any precondition; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) (a) The Government of India have no such information.

(b) It has been the consistent policy of the Government of India that there can be no meaningful talks so long as the Naga rebels persist in their violent activities and secessionist demands.

Training for Unemployed Youth under Employment Promotion Programme

1254 SHRI M S PURTY. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a scheme for training of unemployed youth is included under Employment Promotion Programme;

(b) if so, whether persons trained under the scheme have been absorbed in gainful employment after their training; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-absorption of the trained persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) Under the Employment Promotion Programme there is provision for 3 types of training schemes

(i) preparatory training to the educated unemployed youth in different trades who wish to set up their own self-employment ventures;

(ii) training to the educated youth whose absorption in regular jobs is assured in non-governmental sectors including co-operatives and public sector undertakings and especially in small enterprise which do not have capacity to train their own men;

(iii) training to the educated unemployed youth belonging to scheduled castes/tribes and minorities in order to increase their employability with potential private or institutional employers or for specific Government jobs where reserved quotas remain unfilled for lack of candidates with requisite minimum level of ability.

(b) In most cases the persons are currently undergoing training. The question of absorbing them in gainful employment will arise when these training courses are completed. The State Governments/Union Territories/Administrations have however, been advised to take necessary measures for their absorption in gainful employment.

(c) Does not arise.

Committee to study the problems of Tribals in Kerala

1255. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to study the problems of Tribals in Kerala have submitted their report;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;

(c) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit their report; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Ransacking of offices of "Frontier" and 'Darpan' weekly papers of Calcutta

1256. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the ransacking of the offices of "Frontier" and "Darpan", weekly papers of Calcutta, on the 14th January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those involved in this attack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, a case under sections 147/149/436/427/323, I. P. C. was registered in this connection on January, 14, 1975 and is under investigation.

Administrative set up of Nationalised Coal Industry

1257. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to rationalize the administrative set up of the nationalised coal industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Import of Engine by M/s. Maruti Ltd.

1258. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letter of intent issued to M/s. Maruti Limited has been renewed recently;

(b) whether special permission was given to M/s. Maruti Ltd. to import through its subsidiary M/s. Maruti Technical Services Ltd., and W.H.E. Muller, a German Technician an engine for the proposed Maruti car;

(c) whether this engine was cleared by WG. COM. R.H. Chaudhury from Customs; and

(d) if not, whether the Government have confiscated the said machine illegally imported in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The letter of intent has been converted into an industrial licence on compliance with the conditions imposed.

(b) No such permission has been accorded by this Ministry.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Andhra Pradesh High Court's decision on Employment of candidates in Government services having faith in ideology of a particular political party

1259. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh High Court ruled on November 5, 1974 that "the whole business of seeking police reports about the political faith, belief and associations and the past political activity of a candidate for public employment was repugnant to the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution and entirely misplaced in a Democratic Republic dedicated to the ideals set forth in the Preamble.";

(b) if so, the full text of the said judgement;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(d) on how many occasion, during the last 3 years, the applicants were not given employment in the Central Government serivces "for their faith or belief in particular ideology"; and

(e) whether those applicants are being given employment in the light of the Andhra Pradesh High Court Judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The full text of the judgement dated 5th November, 1974, is given in the statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9017/75].

(c) The matter is being examined.

(d) The Government have issued general instruction on the procedure that should be followed for the verification of character and antecedents and the criteria to be borne in mind. It is for the appointing authorities in various Government Departments to follow these instructions. No statistics have been collected regarding the candidates who were note offered appointments as a result of verification of character and antecedents.

(e) This matter will be decided after the implications of the judgement have been studied and examined.

Import of Raw Materials for Electronic Industry

1260. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the raw materials required in the Electronics industry are imported;

(b) if so, the items which are imported;

(c) whether there is any possibility of making them available indigenously; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In the electronics industry raw materials are by and large needed for the manufacture of components, and to a much more limited extent for the production of equipment. The raw materials that are required tend to be rather special in terms of specifications (very high purities; varied properties for different end uses; and varieties in composition, size etc. even in the case of a product which has the same name). Thus in the Semiconductor industry, materials such as Silicon and all chemicals used in it have to be of exceptionally high purity. In the case of electro-mechanical components, a variety of special alloys (phosphor bronze, Kovar, Invar and alloys of Nickel, Tungsten, Molybdenum etc.) are needed. Other raw materials required are various types of phenolic moulding compounds, plating materials, epoxies and resins, very thin copper enamel wire, electronic grade adhsives etc. The needs of the industry are reviewed annually at the time of formulation of the Import Policy. The current items allowed for import for some of the identified products are given in Appendices 28, list 4, 38 and 43 of the Import Trade Control (Red Book), Vol. I, 1974-75. Import substitution is being effected on a steady, organised basis; but is not considered wothwhile when heavy investments have to be made for generating small volumes of very special material unless they are strategic in nature. The major part of the raw material required for the electronics industry is available indigenously; but a significant part of the sophisticated raw materials needed is currently being imported.

(c) and (d). Out of the total production of electronic goods of Rs. 2,300 crores during the Fifth Plan period, the demand for materials alone is estimated to be Rs. 190 crores. Of this figure, Rs. 80 crores is expected to be produced specifically for the electronics industry through additional investments amounting to Rs. 17.3 crores. Out of the remaining Rs 110 crores, a portion will be available from the investment programmes in other areas. However, indigenous production of such materials can only be taken up provided the demand for the particular item builds up to an economically viable level: this is especially so since such production programmes in this area are highly capital intensive. The Department of Electronics through the Technology Development Council is financing research and development projects in the area of materials which would ultimately have an impact on the indigenous production of such materials.

Expenditure on foreign tours of persons of N.I.D.C.

1261. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3807 on the 28th August, 1974 regarding foreign tours of Managing Director and Chief Consultant of N.I.D.C., and state:

(a) whether on the foreign tours mentioned in the reply, some other

persons also accompanied the Managing Director and the Chief Consultant of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., if so, the names and particulars of such persons as also the exigencies of taking them along;

(b) the amount of expenditure incured by the N.I.D.C. Ltd., in Indian and foreign currency separately in respect of these persons on each tour; and

(c) whether the N.I.D.C. Ltd. has been able to procure any business so far as a result of the discussions and negotiations held on these foreign tours; if so, for how much amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9018/75.]

Increase in plan allocation for public Distribution of Essential Commodities for weaker sections of Society

1262 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the plan allocation for meeting the requirements of public distribution system of essential commodities for the weaker sections of the society during the year 1975-76;

(b) if so, the allocation likely to be made to improve the present system: and

(c) how the allocations are likely to be utilised by the various implementing agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Enquiry into Antecedents of Jai Gurudeva

1263. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have made any enquiries regarding the identity, antecedents and movements of the person advertising himself as Jai Gurudeva;

(b) how and by whom his activities and movements are being financed; and

(c) whether any foreign agency has any hand in his movement?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY) (a) to (c) Government are aware of the activities of one Jai Gurudev *alias* Tulsi Das who hails from a village in Etah, District U. P. and is said to have founded an organisation styled as "Dharam Pracharak Sangh". There is no information, however, of any organised spiritual political movement having been launched by him He is said to be receiving income from his asharams and contributions from his followers. There is no information to indicate that he is receiving assistance from any foreign agency

Report of Netaji Inquiry Commission

1264. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to many adverse and derogatory comments made about the epical hero of Indian freedom struggle, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, by Shri Khosla in his report about the Inquiry into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereabout:

(c) whether these remarks, comments and observations regarding Netaji will be expunged from the body of the report;

(d) whether many of the comments and observations made in the report as on 'Findings' are not related with the term of reference of the Commission; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Presumably the reference is to observations made by the Commission of Inquiry, in its report, about the attitude of then Japanese authorities towards the INA and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. These observation which appear to be based on the material or evidence placed before the Commission tend to suggest that the policy of the then Japanese Government towards INA and Netaji was influenced by their appraisal of their own interests and the exigencies of the developing war situation viewed from the Japanese angle. The Commission has also recorded that the Japanese had considerable respect for Netaji because they saw that he was a man of remarkable courage and unquestioned patriotism. In the report there does not apprear to be any observations which are in the nature of personal comments of the Chairman derogatory to the statue of Netaji. The Commission has stated, *inter alia*, that Netaji occupies an eminent and incomparable position in India's history.

(b) and (c). The Government do not consider any action necessary.

(d) The terms of reference of the Commission were wide enough to cover all the 'Findings' of the Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

Multiplicity of Authorities in Delhi

1265. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether multiplicity of authorities and agencies hampers the proper growth and development of Delhi; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). There are a number of authorities and agencies functioning in the Union territory of Delhi but each of them operates within a specified jurisdiction and looks after specified functions. Government appreciate the need for integrated approach to the problems of Delhi through effective co-ordination of the efforts of the various authorities and agencies. A Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Lt Governor already exists as the coordination agency The performance of these authorities and agencies is kept continuously under review.

Gunpowder Balls Found in House of Union Communications Minister in Bhopal

1266. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two gunpowder balls with a safety fuse string attached to them were found in the bedroom of the Union Minister of Communications on the 3rd February, 1975: in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the result of the investigations made so far; and

(c) whether any persons have so far been arrested in this connection and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

कथित नकली स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

1267. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें कथित नकली स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की स्वीकृति देने के बारे में समय-समय पर शिकायतें मिलती रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे नकली स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन की राशि बन्द अथवा स्थगित कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों, जो योजना के अन्तर्गत पेंशन के पात्र नहीं हैं, को पेंशन स्वीकृत करने के विरुद्ध समय समय पर शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं ।

(ख) यदि किसी मामले में प्रथम-दृष्टया साक्ष्य हो कि कोई व्यक्ति, जिसको स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन स्वीकृति की गई है, पेंशन के लिए पात्र नहीं है, तो पेंशन रोक दी जाती है ।

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या (राज्यवार) जिनकी पेंशन स्थगित रद्द कर दी गई है ।

क्र० सं०	राज्य अथवा राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें पेंशन स्थगित/रद्द की गई है ।
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13
2.	असम	3
3.	बिहार	8
4.	चंडीगढ़	—
5.	दिल्ली	50
6.	गुजरात	4
7.	हरियाणा	4
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
9.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	—
10.	कर्नाटक	8
11.	केरल	1
12.	महाराष्ट्र	14
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	10
14.	उड़ीसा	92
15.	पंजाब	13
16.	पांडिचेरी	5
17.	राजस्थान	2
18.	तमिलनाडु	100
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	44
20.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5
	कुल जोड़	377

Suspension of Employees of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

1268. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 9 employees of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project have been suspended recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for their suspension; and

(c) whether the orders of suspension have been withdrawn?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) These employees have been suspended for indulging in acts of gross indiscipline

(c) The orders of suspension have not been withdrawn as departmental enquiries against them are currently under progress.

Dual Cement Pricing System

1269. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI NIMBALKAR

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have lately been considering the question of launching a dual cement pricing system;

(b) if so, the salient features of the contemplated scheme; and

(c) the advantages that are likely to accrue therefrom, how it would help to prevent the flow of black money into building construction and the mushrooming of unauthorised colonies and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supplies of cement at fair prices to the genuine house-builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to enforce dual pricing system for cement industry. Ex-works retention prices of cement produced by the existing units have already been fixed by the Cement Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1974. The question of fixing ex-works retention prices for units expected to go into production in 1975 or later in the Fifth Plan period is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Quarterly bulk quotas are placed at the disposal of the State Governments and their authorities meet the requirements of genuine house-builders.

Improvement in Power Situation by 1976

1270. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility to improve the power situation considerably by 1976; and

(b) if so, what is the basis of the optimism?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During 1975-76 it is planned to add an additional about 2684 MW of generating capacity. This addition would result in an improvement in the power situation in 1976.

Agitation by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan against A.I.R.

1271. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the warning by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan that action against the All India Radio would be launched making its functioning impossible; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government considers the criticism unjustified. All India Radio shall continue to discharge its obligations.

Target for production of Coal during 1975

1272. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the target of production to increase the production of coal during 1975; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The target of coal production during 1975-76 has been fixed at 98 million tonnes and the organisation-wise break-up is as below:—

	Million Tonnes
Coal Mines Authority Limited	69·00
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	19·00
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	6·50
TISCO and IISCO	3·50
Total	98·00

3663 L.S.—4

U.K. assistance for raising coal output

1273. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has offered its assistance for raising the coal output in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, recently some amount of underground coal mining machinery has been ordered in UK by utilising general assistance given by G K. for capital equipment procurement.

Ban on Film "Amar Premi Sheni-Vijanand"

1274. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the "Maru Films" have recently produced a film known as "Amar Premi Sheni-Vijanand" which has also been granted a certificate for exhibition;

(b) whether the Charan community which inhabits the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh as well as Rajputs and some other communities have made strong protests against the exhibition of the film which wounds their religious feelings since their Goddess of worship has been maligned and whether they have requested for banning the exhibition of the film;

(c) whether Government are aware that no cinema house in Gujarat has exhibited this film for fear of violent reaction; and

(d) whether in view of the facts stated above, Government propose to ban the exhibition of the film, at least in the aforesaid States where the Charan community resides?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some protests have been received.

(c) and (d). The matter is being looked into.

Grant of Holidays to Employees of Delhi Police

1275. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inspector General of Police, Delhi has issued any instructions to the subordinate offices in connection with the grant of 9 holidays including 3 national holidays for some categories of employees of Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and the action taken to implement the same; and

(c) how many Gazetted holidays are being given to class IV employees of Delhi Police?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). In accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India, the Inspector-General of Police has issued orders by which the Class IV employees of Delhi Police are allowed to avail nine Gazetted Holidays including three National Holidays.

Applications for setting up industries in Kerala

1276. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received to set up new industries in Kerala, upto 31st December, 1974;

(b) the number of letters of intent and licences out of them issued; and

(c) the number of applications which are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) During 1974, 57 applications for setting up new industries in Kerala were received.

(b) 13 Letters of Intent and 5 Industrial Licences were issued in respect of these applications.

(c) 12 applications are pending.

Financial assistance sought by Karnataka for Development of Power Resources

1277. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received in the recent past from Karnataka Government for financial assistance for development of power resources in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka has sought additional funds for implementing the Kalinadi Stage I Project. The Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to make available an additional sum of Rs. 5 crores to the Mysore Power Corporation during the current year.

Karnataka Government has also submitted a number of other hydroelectric projects but these are not included in the Draft Fifth Plan.

Discussions between India and USSR on launching of Scientific Satellite by India

1278 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether any discussions had taken place between the Soviet Union and India on the launching of a scientific satellite, if so, the main points discussed, and

(b) when the first Indian satellite is proposed to be launched?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir, An agreement was signed in 1972 between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Inter-Cosmos Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR through which an Indian Scientific Satellite would be launched by a Soviet Rocket Carrier Periodic discussions between the Indian and Soviet Specialists have been taking place at regular intervals since then. The flight model of the Indian Satellite is now nearing completion in Bangalore and discussions between the ISRO Scientists and Engineers and their Soviet counterparts are taking place to finalise all preparations for the lanch

(b) The exact date of the launch will be known after the current series of tests on the flight model of the Satellite are completed some time in March, 1975. The present estimate is that it should be possible to launch the Satellite before the middle of this year.

T. V Relay Station for Karnataka

1279 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Television Programme has been extended to Tamil Nadu,

(b) whether Television Programme has not been extended to Karnataka;

(c) whether Karnataka has been discriminated against as compared to other States in this matter and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to instal a relay station in Karnataka, and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Not yet, Sir. The T V Centre at Madras is under construction

(b) to (d) The Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, which is due to commence in Mid 1975 and last for one year, will provide direct reception in selected clusters of villages in six States including Karnataka. Continuing service is sought to be provided through terrestrial transmitters planned to be set up in a phased manner depending upon availability of resources. The question of discrimination against any particular State does not arise and is unfair.

Financial Assistance to Industries in Karnataka

1280 SHR K. LAKKAPPA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the location of Centrally sponsored large, medium and small-scale industries in Karnataka; and

(b) the financial assistance given to these industries during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to Centrally Sponsored Schemes and not Centrally Sponsored Industries in Karnataka. While there are no Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the large and medium sectors, on the small scale side there are two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Collection of Statistics on Village and Small Industries in the Unorganised Sector and the Rural Industries Projects Programme. Under the former, grants are given to the State Governments for the purpose of collection of Statistics and as such the question of location of this scheme does not arise.

The Rural Industries Projects located in Karnataka at present and those sanctioned for the Fifth Five Year Plan are as follows:—

(i) Dharwar District.
(ii) Tumkur District.
(iii) Shimoga District.
(iv) Belgaum District.
(v) Bijapur District.
(vi) Bidar District.
(vii) Hassan District.

(b) The grants/loans given to Karnataka State for both these schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as follows —

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme	Year	Grant sanctioned	Loan Sanctioned	Total
1. Collection of Statistics on Village & Small Industries.	1972-73	0.5	Nil	0.5
	1973-74	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Rural Industries Projects Programme.	1972-73	11·23	14·59	25·82
	1973-74	5·99	10·66	16·65

Application of Hindu Marriage Act in Pondicherry

1281. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Union Territory of Pondicherry has two types of citizens, one to whom the Hindu Marriage Act applies and the other Hindus called 'Renoncants' to whom Hindu Marriage Act does not apply; and

(b) when this anomaly would end?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Under a French Decree of 1881, the inhabitants of the former French settlements, irrespective of caste or religion, had the right to opt to be governed by the laws applicable to the French people in these settlements in matters like marriage, divorce, disposition of property etc. instead of by their personal laws. The persons who exercised such option, are called "renoncants". Hence, when the personal laws applicable to different communities, including the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, were extended to the Union territory, those laws were made specifically inapplicable to 'renoncants'. There is no demand from them for the restoration of their personal status.

Flouting of labour laws in Government owned mines in West Bengal-Bihar Belt

1282. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour laws and mines safety measures are being flouted openly in Government owned Mines in West Bengal-Bihar belt resulting in

increase in the number of accidents in these Mines;

(b) if so, the break-up of accidents during 1972, 1973 and 1974, year-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to minimise the number of accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The break up of accidents in Government owned coal mines in West Bengal and Bihar between 1972 and 1974 is as follows:

Name of the Company	Year	No. of accidents Fatal	Serious
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1972	47	376
	1973	48	339
	1974	45	258
Eastern Division of Coal Mines Authority	1972	53	208
	1973	40	255
	1974	46	150
Central Division of Coal Mines Authority.	1973	21	115
	1974	28 (Upto Oct. 1974)	93

(c) Vigorous efforts are being made both by the Coal Mines Authority Ltd. and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. to improve safety measures. These include activisation of the working of Pit Safety Committees, monthly meetings with the Director of Mines Safety, appointment of Safety Officers from the Mining Engineering Cadre, careful review of all accidents in order to eliminate causes and training of workers in safe working practices. In addition, it is proposed to set up an Internal Organisation for inspection of Mines. This Organisation would be independent of the production wing and would supplement the efforts of the Director General, Mines Safety.

Enquiry into pilferage of grenades from Ordnance Factory

1283. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to experts the grenade used at Samastipur which killed the former Railway Minister is one which is being manufactured in one of the ordnance factories in the country;

(b) whether a grenade of similar make was used by Anand Margis a few months ago in Bihar; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined how such grenades are being smuggled out of the factories and the findings of the enquiries made and the steps being taken to plug such pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c). Result of investigation into the Samastipur incidents is awaited.

Compulsory display of Prices and Weights on Packings

1284. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumers are compelled to pay unreasonably high prices of all commodities in the absence of any law imposed on the dealers to show a price on the packing;

(b) whether Government propose to ensure compulsory display of prices and net quantity or weight of commodities; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) to (c). The packaging of several commodities for sale facilitates transporting and marketing. However, in view of absence of legal provisions, packaging in respect of several commodities may not afford consumer protection unless it specifically conveys true information about its contents. The Government are therefore considering proposals for legislation to ensure observance of conditions of packaging in the interest of consumers with mandatory indications regarding weight, price, date of manufacture etc, in appropriate cases

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंगरौली में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना

1285. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल की इन रिपोर्टों को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि रूस के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर खानों से कोयला निकाले जाने का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है और इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के विस्तार के कारण इस राज्य में बिजली की मांग बहुत अधिक है मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली क्षेत्र में सुपर पावर थर्मल स्टेशन स्थापित किये जाने की मंजूरी देने में क्या बाधायें हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) पिट-हेड (सिंगरौली कोयला-खानों सहित) के निकट वृहद् तापीय केन्द्रों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर विशेषज्ञों की समिति द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है और उनकी रिपोर्ट प्रतीक्षित है ।

इस्पात और सीमेंट के उत्पादन के अभाव में मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यों पर पड़ा बुरा प्रभाव

1286. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस्पात और सीमेंट के पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन के अभाव में मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, न

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा माताटीला परियोजना का प्रतिवेदन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध कराना

1287. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने माताटीला परियोजना और अन्य तकनीकी विवरण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध करा दिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) जी, नहीं ।

मध्य प्रदेश को हीराकुड परियोजना से विद्युत की उपलब्धि

1288. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हीराकुड परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश को प्राप्त होने वाली विद्युत की मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में कोई करार नहीं है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो मध्य प्रदेश के जल एवं जलग्राह्य क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी योगदान के आधार पर हीराकुड की जितनी विद्युत् के लिये मध्य प्रदेश अधिकारी है, उस मात्रा को निश्चित करने में भारत सरकार को किन कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा राज्य इस बात पर सहमत थे कि उत्पादन एवं पारेषण की वास्तविक लागत के आधार पर हीराकुड से मध्य प्रदेश को विद्युत् सप्लाई की जायगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). उड़ीसा सरकार हीराकुड से 5000 कि० वा० विद्युत् मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई करने पर सहमत हो गई थी । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि उड़ीसा सरकार को हीराकुड से उत्पादन और पारेषण की लागत पर विद्युत् सप्लाई करनी चाहिये । बहरहाल, विद्युत् सप्लाई करने की दर के बारे में दोनों सरकारों के बीच मतभेद है । इस मामले पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचारविमर्श की जा रही है ।

Industrial Projects for Eastern Zone

1289. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects for the establishment of industrial estates in the State of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have been sanctioned for 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Information regarding Industrial Estate Projects sanctioned or taken up by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in the Eastern Zone during the year 1974-75 has not been received from them. However the outlays approved by the Planning Commission for the schemes falling under Village & Small Industries during 1974-75 are as follows:—

Outlays approved by Planning Commission for Village and Small Industries Schemes

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Names of the States	Annual Plan (1974-75)
1.	West Bengal	195·00
2.	Assam	150·00
3.	Tripura	43·00
4.	Manipur	59·50
5.	Nagaland	17·00
6.	Mizoram	21·00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	12·40

The outlays indicated above are inclusive of those intended for industrial estates.

Setting up of Paper Projects in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya

1290. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minster of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for the setting up of Paper Mills in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya have been received;

(b) if so, whether the letters of intent have been issued; and

(c) the salient features of the schemes, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement giving the relevant information is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 9019/75]

Setting up of Post Offices in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya

1291. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices set up in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya during the year 1974-75 so far; and

(b) the number of post offices opened in the rural areas in the above States and the names of places where such post offices have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Relevant information is given below:—

1. West Bengal—66
2. Assam—Nil
3. Tripura—Nil
4. Manipur—4
5. Meghalaya—2

(b) (i) Number of Post Offices opened in rural areas in the following States during the year 1974-75 is as under:—

1. West Bengal—54
2. Assam—Nil
3. Tripura—Nil
4. Manipur—4
5. Meghalaya—2

(ii) Names of places where post offices mentioned in (b) (i) above have been set up, are given in annexure.

Statement

(a) *West Bengal*

1. Nimbudra
2. Herbardubal
3. Sabari
4. Burah
5. Nathudanga
6. Krishnagar
7. Pencharadeuli
8. Bhikendihi
9. Jirabaid
10. Muradih
11. Rajgram
12. Kalapathari
13. Bagdiha
14. Atla
15. Kukhudihi
16. Itagoria
17. Gansarisha Plantation
18. Tama
19. Mursong Cinchona
20. Chandraban
21. Makhunda
22. Sabanagar
23. Baul
24. Karai
25. Bholanathpur
26. Halidanar
27. Patirajpur
28. Alokejhari
29. Chhagalber
30. Chandanchaura
31. Ethelbari crossing
32. Kalaimuri
33. Laupara
34. Jayantipur
35. Jugidiha
36. Fulbari
37. Mursbani
38. Barsole
39. Moregram
40. Rosanbagh
41. Gunanaudabati
42. Kadamtala
43. Bhola
44. Rajdharpara
45. Ahripara
46. Dharbuincha
47. Devagram Gangguapur
48. Kalyandaha

49 Teghari
50 Ghorapota Mukundapur
51 Dam Dama
52 Baidyahat
53 Purkaitpara
54 Abdulpur

(b) *Manipur*

1 Tariberi
2 Khongbung
3 Ningambam
4 Chalwa

(c) *Meghalaya*

1 Simsongiri
2 Darrang

Demand for one page Advertisement to each Magazine annually

1292. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleasd to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a meeting of large number of small newspapers in Calcutta demanded at least one page advertisement to each magazine annually; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Government have not received any representation to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्वालियर से लाहर और गोहद के लिए टेलीफोन लाइनों का डाला जाना

1293. श्रीमती वी० आर० सिंधिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के जिला भिण्ड में ग्वालियर से लाहर व ग्वालियर से गोहद को टेलीफोन की नई लाइन डालने सम्बन्धी पूर्व स्वीकृत योजना के क्रियान्वित करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : ग्वालियर से लाहर और ग्वालियर से गोहद के लिए नई टेलीफोन लाइनें डालने की कोई योजना नहीं है। ग्वालियर से गोहद के लिये एक सीधा सर्किट पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। ग्वालियर को सीधे लाहर के साथ जोड़ना तकनीकी दृष्टि से सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि लाहर एक छोटा माटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज है जिसका मूल एक्सचेंज भिण्ड है।

Sale of Jeeps by Motors Sales Ltd., Lucknow

1294. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state what steps the Government has taken to stop unauthorised sale of jeeps by Motors Sales Ltd., Lucknow who are in league with Messrs Mahindra & Mahindra Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): M/s Mahindra & Mahindra have categorically stated that Motor Sales Limited, Lucknow are neither their dealers nor sub-dealers and they have nothing to do with their sale of second-hand jeeps.

Riots in Adivasi areas in Bihar and other States

1295. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been riots in Adivasi Areas in Bihar and other States in the country in the recent past;

(b) whether many persons were killed and hundreds injured in an Adivasi village, in District Santhal Pargana, in Bihar;

(c) whether Santhals went on a rampage and created a reign of terror in the village, indulging in indiscriminate loot and arson;

(d) whether the attack was on non-Adivasis; and

(e) if so, the protection Government propose to give to non-adivasis living in Adivasi areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to information received from the Government of Bihar, clashes between Adivasis and non-Adivasis had occurred in village Chirudih, P.S. Narayanpur in Distt Santhal Parganas and in Gandy P S. of Giridih Distt. No such clashes have been reported in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Nagaland and Punjab in the recent past. Information in respect of the remaining States is awaited.

(b) to (e). According to information received from the Government of Bihar, violent incidents had occurred on January 21 and 22, 1975 in village Pabia under P.S. Narayanpur of Santhal Parganas Distt. On January 21, 4 Adivasis were attacked and a motorcycle belonging to them was set on fire. Next day, the Mukhia of the village and one other non-Adivasi were assaulted by the Adivasis. In the wake of these incidents, tension developed near the village Chirudih under P.S. Narayanpur on January 23, 1975, then Adivasis and non-Adivasis collected in strength. A clash took place between the two groups. 14 houses of non-Adivasis were burnt and 11 non-Adivasis lost their lives. Some amongst the Santhals mob had probably sustained injuries, but they were carried away by the mob. Thirteen persons including seven Santhals and six non-Santhals were arrested by the police. A case under section 148|149|302|436 I.P.C. was registered against four known and other unknown persons. Another case under Section 147|433|452|380 I.P.C. was registered against unknown persons in connection with the incident of arson in Tarni village. Both the cases are under investigation.

The situation in the area is reported to be under control. Magistrates with Police Officers and armed force are camping at the site. Tight precautionary measures including patrolling of the area have been taken.

The State Government have alerted officers in Adivasi Districts to be vigilant in order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

कोयला खानों के विकास के लिए विदेशी सहायता

1296. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कोयला खानों के समुचित एवं वैज्ञानिक विकास के लिये विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन खानों के लिये किन-किन देशों से सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री, (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की मुदामदीह तथा मोनीदीह कोयला खानों का पोलैण्ड की सहायता से विकास किया जा रहा है। झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र की कोककर कोयला खानों के पुनर्गठन तथा पुनर्निर्माण के लिये भी पोलैण्ड की सहायता ली गई है। सिंगरौली में जयन्त खान, रामगढ़ में झरिया खान तथा रामगढ़ कोयला क्षेत्र में एक 'ओपन कास्ट' खान के विकास के लिये रूस की सहायता भी प्राप्त की जा रही है।

फिल्म समारोह में दिखाई गई फिल्मों का देखवार ब्यौरा

1297. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में किन-किन देशों की कौन-कौन सी फिल्में दिखाई गई और उनमें भारतीय फिल्मों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री वर्मवीर सिंह) : एक विवरण संलग्न है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 9012/75]

भारत की एक फीचर फिल्म और दो लघु फिल्मों ने समारोह के प्रतियोगिता विभाग में और 15 फिल्मों और 10 लघु फिल्मों ने सूचना विभाग में भाग लिया था।

Sanction of Pension to Freedom Fighters

1298 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighters, excluding those covered under Gandhi Irwin Pact, in which freedom fighters were sentenced to 6 months R.I. but given remission to the extent of 35 days by the Government authorities for reasons of good conduct; and

(b) the maximum remission allowed for cases of 6 months R.I., by the jail authorities and whether such remission is allowed as grace period for sanction of pension to the freedom fighters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The information is not readily available. Time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

(b) The maximum remission allowed for a sentence of six months under the jail mannuals varies from State to State. However, Government of India have decided to allow a maximum remission of 30 days for sanctioning Central Political pension.

Setting up of Captive Power Plants

1300. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to permit large industrial units to set up captive power plants provided they run them without extra consumption of fuel;

(b) if so, the total number of such plants likely to be set up; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made in a planned manner as to how much of power will be spared by this method?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) While there is no such general decision, industries are being permitted to instal their own captive power plants in cases where both process steam as well as electricity are required based on the total energy concept. Each such case for the setting up of a captive power plant is considered carefully on its own merits.

(b) and (c). No such assessments have been made.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Kerala

1301. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI A K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the schemes for rural electrification in the State of Kerala with the financial assistance of the Rural Electrification Corporation has been slowed down recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the salient features of the schemes now being implemented in that State and the total amount sanctioned for them during the year 1974-75 together with the steps taken by Government to speed up the works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Kerala State Electricity Board has intimated that due to the lack of Aluminium conductors, the implementation of rural electrification schemes in Kerala has slackened temporarily.

(c) The programme of rural electrification is drawn up by the State Governments and implemented through their State Electricity Boards. Additive loan assistance is provided by Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 17 scheme of Kerala State Electricity Board involving a total loan assistance of Rs. 7.73 crores. These schemes envisage energisation of 9,036 agricultural pumpsets, supply of power to 1,517 small industrial units, 85,530 commercial and domestic connections and 18,734 street light points in 463 villages in Kerala. One of these schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 60.05 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1974-75. All these schemes are under implementation.

Steps have been taken to provide more power to Aluminium industry with a view to increasing the production of EC Grade Aluminium. This would help improve the availability of Aluminium conductors for rural electrification works also.

S.T.D. between New Delhi-Cochin and New Delhi-Trivandrum

1302. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleasd to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start subscribers trunk dialling system between Cochin and New Delhi and Trivandrum and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main points of the proposal and the progress of works done in this regard and the time by which it is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Trivandrum-New Delhi STD is planned to be introduced through three Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Trivandrum, Madras and Delhi and using broad band microwave/coaxial medium in Trivandrum-Madras, Madras-Bombary and Bombay-Delhi Section for long distance channels. Necessary schemes have been finalised and sanctioned Orders for the equipment have been placed for supply and installation As per the present assessment of deliveries of equipment and cables etc. this STD may be expected during 1977.

(ii) STD Service between Cochin and New Delhi is proposed to be provided during the Sixth Plan.

Installation of T.V. Sets in Rural Areas for Receiving Satellite Programme

1303. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the preparations for installing television sets in rural areas and receiving programmes from the satellite which is expected to come to our orbit by the middle of this year; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to continue the transmission of programmes to these T.V. sets after the middle of 1976 when the satellite will be withdrawn from our orbit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Selection of villages has been almost completed by the Department of Space. The Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., who are to supply 2400 direct reception TV sets, have already delivered over 1300 such sets to the various SITE cluster headquarters and over 1100 of these have been deployed in the community centres.

State Governments have undertaken the responsibility for electrifying all community centres and the work is progressing satisfactorily. This work is already over in the Karnataka cluster.

(b) It is proposed to set up a number of terrestrial T.V. Transmitters, depending upon the priorities and the resources available to provide continuing service after the experiment is over. The specially augmented T.V. receivers which will receive the programmes direct from the Satellite during Experiment, can be modified to receive programmes from the terrestrial transmitters.

Criteria for Nominating Members of Central Board of Film Censors

1304. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been laid down by Government for nominating Members of the Central Board of Film Censors;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the term of the Members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The Board of Film Censors is constituted in accordance with the provisions of Cinematograph Act, 1952. The Chairman of the Board is a wholetime Government Officer whereas nine non-official members are appointed in an honorary capacity, for a period not exceeding three years. Eminent persons in public life, who have distinguished themselves in the film industry or in relevant fields such as journalism, education, art and culture and social work, are its members.

Government Policy on Assistance in Production of Films in various Languages

1305. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding the production of films or assistance in the production of films for various languages in India;

(b) the names of the languages for which the film production is assisted;

(c) whether all the languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi are patronised in this respect; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some languages which are neither included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India nor recognised by the Sahitya Akademy are patronised in this connection; and

(e) if so, whether other languages' dialects which have not been recognised, but which are spoken in the country would also be given similar patronage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Film production in India is in the private Sector. The Film Finance Corporation has been set up by Government to promote and assist film industry by providing affording or procuring finance, financial or other facilities for the production of films of good standard irrespective of the language.

(b) to (e). The Film Finance Corporation considers applications for loans received, regardless of the language of the film. The loans are granted solely on the merits of each individual case.

Declaration of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Birthday as a National Holiday

1306. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOHNI. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Bihar, Shree Guru Gobind Singh ji Maharaj's birthday is declared a Public Holiday by the Government;

(b) whether the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is declared a National Holiday by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to declare Shree Guru Gobind Singh ji Maharaj's birthday as a National Holiday in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Shree Guru Gobind Singh's birthday has been declared by the Government of Bihar as a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act However, this year since the birthday fell on Sunday, the 19th January, 1975, no separate holiday was declared by the State Government. So far as Central Government Offices in Bihar are concerned, the birthday is included in the list of Restricted Holidays.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to declare Shree Guru Gobind Singh Ji Maharaj's birthday as a National Holiday.

New Units for Manufacture of Explosives for Coal Industry

1307. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two new public sector units for manufacture of explosives needed by the Coal Industry; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof and the time by which these are expected to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up an Explosives plant at Bhandara and the Feasibility Report prepared in this regard is under examination. The commissioning of this project will take about 3 years from the date of its sanction by Government. A proposal for the setting up of an Explosives plant at Sindri by the Fertilizer Corporation of India is also under consideration. This project is expected to be completed in 2 years after the investment decision is taken by the Government A proposal for the setting up of an Explosives plant at Ramagundem is also under the consideration of the Government.

Production of Coal since Nationalisation

1308. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) production of coking coal, month-wise, todate since nationalisation;

(b) factors responsible for rise or decline in production during this period;

(c) whether Estimates Committee, in their report for 1974-75 have expressed concern at the fall in production of coking coal after nationalisation; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The coking coal mines were nationalised with effect from 1st May, 1972. The month-wise production of coking coal in the mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Coal Mines Authority Limited, and TISCO and IISCO from May, 1972 to December, 1974 is given below:—

Month	Coking coal production during		
	1972	1973	1974
	(in million tonnes)		
January	—	1·49	1·47
February	1·44	1·36	1·36
March		1·43	1·40
April		1·30	1·30
May	1 35	1·23	1·39
June	1·34	1·30	1 33
July	1·31	1 33	1·54
August	1·34	1·34	1·56
September	1 35	1 28	1·59
October	1·34	1·14	1·48
November	1·37	1 27	1·58
December	1 46	1·35	1·69

(Provisional

(b) There is a marginal drop in output in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited mines after nationalisation due to unsettled conditions immediately after take-over, shortage of and due to flooding of Damodar River, flooding of mines due to heavy rain in October/November, 1973, shortage of power supply, shortage of wagons and explosives etc

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir Various remedial measures have been taken to improve production in the coking coal mines The power supply position had since improved. The supply of explosives has since stabilised and Bharat Coking Coal Limited have built up a buffer stock of about 500 tonnes which will take care of the increased demand in the coming year. A wage agreement has been recently concluded with the trade unions, which will improve industrial relations and result in increased productivity in the mines As a result of the various measures taken, the production of coking coal has since started picking up

Parallel Republic Day Parade and Celebrations

1309. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether parallel Republic Day parades and celebrations were held by anti-national elements in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken against those who are responsible for such celebrations and anti-national activities; and

(d) the preventive checks to be taken to avoid such illegal actions in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained.

Construction of Selal Power Project on River Chanab

1310. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Selal Power Project on the river Chanab, to the construction of which Pakistan is continuously raising objection, has not been completed as yet; and

(b) if so, when the matter is likely to be settled under the Indus Waters Treaty once for all in the light of improving relations with that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The project is under construction.

(b) Efforts are being made to resolve the matter amicably between the two countries as early as possible.

Increase in Prices of Coal since Nationalisation

1311. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI BHAGAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many times coal prices have been increased since nationalisation and how the present price compares with the pre-nationalisation price; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The prices of non-coking coal have been increased once since nationalisation on 1st May, 1973 and those of coking coal have been increased three times since nationalisation of coking coal mines on 1st May, 1972. The prices for non-coking coal prior to the nationalisation of non-coking coal mines ranged between Rs. 31.45 and Rs. 48.00 per tonne for different grades and sizes. The prices of coking coal before the nationalisation of the coking coal mines ranged from Rs. 30.23 to 45.00 per tonne. The prevailing pit-head prices for different varieties of coal and coke are given in the attached statement.

(b) The prices of coal were revised keeping in view among other things, the financial implications of the increase in wages, cost of equipment and stores, amenities to workers etc.

Statement

Pit. Head Prices of different grades of Coal effective from 1st April 1974

Grade of Coal	Price per tonne of steam coal	Price per tonne of slack coal
NON-COKING COAL		
	Rs. p.	Rs p.
Low Moisture coals		
Selected 'A' .	59·00	57·75
Selected 'B' .	56·90	55·65
Grade I .	54·00	52·75
Grade II .	49·60	46·35
Grade III A .	44·20	42·95
Grade III B .	37·55	36·30
High Moisture coals		
Selected 'A' .	54·75	53·50
Selected 'B' .	52·95	51·70
Grade I and Assam coals .	48·95	47·70
Grade II .	43·15	41·90
Grade III .	36·80	35·55
Ungraded coal .	28·35	27·10
	Average Price per tonne.	
Singareni coal .	50·50	

Cooking Coal

Grades	Prices of coal per tonne (RCM)
	Rs P
Grade A	68 70
Grade B	67 25
Grade C	66 15
Grade D	65 00
Grade E	63 70
Grade F	62 35
Grade G	61 05
Grade H	59 80
Grade HH	56 00

N H —Specifications for classifying coal will be those adopted by the Coal Board for grading

Hard Coke and Soft Coke

Grade of coke	Price per tonne
	Rs P
B P Hard Coke premium	267 00
Beehive Hard Coke premium	235 00
Beehive Hard Coke superior	164 50
Beehive Hard Coke ordinary	130 00
Soft Coke	86 00

Opening of Stores for Supply of Essential Items of Daily use at Fixed Prices to Government Employees

1312 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have thought of making a beginning to open stores for supply of all essential items of daily use at fixed prices to its own employees, wherever they exist in large numbers, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Demands of Andaman Krashak Karmachari Sangh, Port Blair

1313 SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demands made by the Andaman Sarkar Krashak Karmachari Sangh, Port Blair regarding appointment of mazdoors on Regular Establishment from amongst the casual and daily rated workers

(b) if so facts thereof and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Casual mazdoors are engaged on as and when required basis Vacancies of regular mazdoors are filled in by appointing casual mazdoors and mazdoors working in leave vacancies according to their merit

शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फर्जी सर्टिफिकेटों की बिक्री

1314 श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 जनवरी 1975 के एक हिन्दी दैनिक समाचारपत्र में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फर्जी सर्टिफिकेटों का 500 रुपये से 5 000 रुपये तक ले कर बेचा गया

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि शिक्षा के जाली सर्टिफिकेट जारी न किए जा सके ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) : सरकार ने 19-1-1975 के हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है । 25-9-1974 को श्री० एल० आनन्द कालेज, नई दिल्ली के प्रिंसीपल के शिकायत करने पर रामकृष्णपुरम थाने ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 420/468 471 120-ख के अधीन एक मामला एफ० आई० आर० संख्या 637 दर्ज किया गया और इस की जांच पड़ताल की। अब तक नौ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए है। ऐसी जालसाजी और धोखेबाजी में संबंधित व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाने और संबंधित सभी व्यक्तियों के सतर्कता बरतने से आशा है कि इस प्रकार के कदाचार को रोकने में बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

Forest-Based Industry in Bahraich (U.P.)

1315. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any forest-based industry is to be set up in the district of Bahraich (U.P.) in the near future; and

(b) if so, the main features, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Power Tiller

1316. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese style power tiller is more useful than tractors for paddy cultivation;

(b) if so, the total capacity created for the production of these power tillers; and

(c) the actual production of various manufacturing units in this line of production in the last three calendar years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Where cultivation is necessarily to be done under wet land farming conditions and holdings are small, power tillers of Japanese design are preferred over tractors.

(b) The licensed capacity for the production of power tillers is 36,000 Nos per annum, against which the installed capacity is 10,000 Nos. per annum.

(c) Production of power tillers during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Production (in Nos.)
1972 . . .	254
1973 . . .	747
1974 . . .	2009

Tractor Production

1317. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual rated capacity of tractor production in the country;

(b) what was the actual production in the last three calendar years;

(c) whether there still is a premium on the sale of tractors in the country today; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to step up indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The installed capacity rated on an annual basis at present is 48,000 Nos tractors per annum

(b) The production for the last three calendar years has been as under.—

Year	Production in Nos
1972 . . .	18,295
1973 . . .	23 537
1974 . . .	29 052

(c) There is still a large volume of unsatisfied demand in respect of only particular make of tractor Government has, however, no specific information of blackmarketing

(d) The rate of growth in production of tractors in the last three years despite severe constraints is indicative of Government's all round efforts

Short Supply of Power in Haryana

1318. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been short supply of power in the Haryana State at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to rationalise the consumption of power to ensure its timely supply to the farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The reasons for the shortage of power are—

(1) Reduction in energy availability from the Bhakra Hydel System.

(2) Occasional reduction in energy availability from Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking System

(3) The delay in the commissioning and stabilisation of the Units at the Faridabad Thermal Power Station

(4) Growth in demand for electric power

(c) The Haryana State Electricity Board have already taken steps in consultation with the State Government to rationalise the consumption of power These include 60 per cent cut on the industries of the State in respect of both demands and energy and the cutting off of urban feeders for 5 to 6 hours every day. Depending upon the need of the Agricultural Sector power is being made available to the farmers in different areas for 6 to 8 hours every day.

Central Government has been affording relief to Haryana from Badarpur Power Station and at present the State is getting relief to the tune of about 35 per cent of the total energy generated in this station

Efforts are being made to provide additional assistance to Haryana from adjoining systems.

Use of Thorium as Fuel for Nuclear Power Plants

1319. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to conduct research for using thorium as fuel for nuclear power plants, and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and the progress so far made?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b). When thorium is used as a blanket material in a fast breeder reactor, it is converted into U-233 which can then be used as a fissile material for generating power. The Department of Atomic Energy has initiated development of fast breeder reactors. The 40 MW fast breeder test reactor under construction at the Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam will be used to develop various technologies involved in the utilisation of thorium

Threat from Mine Owners to stop Supply of Coal to DESU

1320. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any threat from several mine owners to stop supplies of coal to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking unless the latter clears the 'huge debts it owes to them'; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the dispute between the concerned parties and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 154.85 lakhs is outstanding from Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking to Coal Mines Authority Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. as on 31-1-1975. These organisations had issued letters to the effect that unless outstanding dues are cleared, coal might not be supplied. Although the outstanding amount has not yet been cleared in full the supply of coal has not been suspended as DESU is a public utility service supplying power to the capital city and neighbouring area. Besides pursuing the matter at various levels, a meeting was taken by Minister of Energy on 11-2-1975 with the representatives of the concerned organisations in which the representatives of DESU were directed to clear the outstanding amounts as early as possible

Communal clash at Pilibhit

1321 SHRI M. K KRISHNAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the communal clash which took place at Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh on the 19th December, 1974 resulting in the death of three persons and damage to the properties of minority community.

(b) if so, what stern measures have been taken against culprits who indulged in this attack; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the victims?

(iv) Work towards first stage production from Bombay High.

The Commission plans to produce 5,36 million tonnes of crude oil during 1975-76 against the estimated figure of 4.51 million tonnes for 1974-75.

Supply of crude by U.A.E. to India

5395. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether U.A.E. had agreed to supply crude to India on soft terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Yes, Sir.

Revision of prices of petroleum Products

5396. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has carried out any exercises recently to revise the prices of petroleum products,

(b) if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry is also contemplating of making certain changes in its oil import policy on the basis of the exercises carried out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). An Oil Prices Committee was set up by Govt. in March 1974 to go, *inter alia*, into the pricing of petroleum products. The Committee has submitted an interim report on 3rd February, 1975. The interim report is under consideration of Govt.

Persons arrested for having committed theft in Sealdah Division during the last three years

5397. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons arrested by the Railway police on charges of theft in Sealdah Division during the last three years;

(b) the amount of Railway property lost during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken in this regard in this Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-937/75]

(b) Value of property (booked consignments) lost during 1972, 1973, and 1974 was Rs. 17,00,534/-, Rs. 16,91,506/- and Rs. 34,86,066/- respectively.

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken to curb incidents of thefts in Sealdash Division:—

(1) All Goods trains carrying valuable commodities in Block loads like iron, cement, sugar, foodgrains, tea etc. are escorted by armed Railway Protection Force.

(2) Supervision by RPF officers has ben tightened up.

(3) Close liaison is maintained by divisional RPF officers with Railway C.I.D. Cell of West Bengal Police for rounding up railway criminals.

(4) Armed pickets are posted at plague spots besides introducing track patrolling.

being taken by the Boards to improve their financial position:

(1) Upward revision of tariff;

(2) maximisation of generation in the thermal power stations;

(3) recovery of long outstanding dues;

(4) reduction of system losses; and

(5) inventory control.

In addition to the above, a Working Group has recently been constituted by the Central Government to look into the financial working of the various State Electricity Boards

Issue of Industrial Licences in Backward Districts

1324. SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Licences issued during the current year, Statewise, for industries to be set up in backward districts in private and public sectors;

(b) how does it compare with the industrial licences issued for setting up of industries in backward areas during 1973-74 (Statewise);

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for speedy industrial development of backward areas; and

(d) whether any concurrent evaluation of the schemes specially designed for development of backward areas is carried out and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The statistics regarding industrial licences issued by Government is maintained calendar year-wise. A statement giving the number of licences issued statewise for backward areas during 1973 and 1974 is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The Government have announced the following incentives for the promotion and development of industries in backward areas:—

(i) Central scheme of subsidy on fixed investment. 98 selected backward districts/areas are eligible for subsidy under this Scheme.

(ii) Concessional finance to industrial projects in 232 selected backward districts/areas by the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI

(iii) Transport subsidy on the cost of movement of raw materials and finished goods between fixed points in the States of J & K, UP, HP etc

(iv) Special import facilities for machinery raw materials and components for district/areas eligible for central subsidy.

(v) Supply of machinery on hire purchase by NSIC on concessional terms.

(vi) Exemption of profits to the extent of 20 per cent from the taxable income for industries located in backward areas

During 1974-75, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores approximately has been sanctioned (till October 1974) towards reimbursement of central subsidy on fixed investment to various States, Union territories and other agencies against Rs. 11.76 lakhs approximately sanctioned during 1972-73. Similarly the amount of financial assistance rendered on concessional terms by the public financial institutions to industrial projects in the identified backward areas increased from 68.03 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 86.53 crores in 1973-74. Also during the period 1969-74, the NSIC supplied machinery worth Rs. 216 lakhs for projects in backward areas.

The IDBI has completed techno-economic surveys of all backward States/union territories. 48 projects identified by the IDBI with the assistance of the other financial institutions have been put under implementation.

The type of industries established in backward areas are: tyre-retreading, cold storage, rice mills, bakery, aluminium utensils, distilling rerolling, engineering, fruit and vegetable processing, tanning, cement and its products, paper products, oil extraction plants, ACC and CSR conductors, electric goods, radios etc.

Preferential treatment is accorded to licence applications filed under the IDR Act 1951 for locations of projects in the backward areas. The share of backward areas in the letters of intent and licences issued under this Act over the last three years has registered an appreciable increase as evident from the following table:—

	1972			1973			1974		
	*B	Total	%	*B	Total	%	*B	Total	%
LI	108	877	12·3	127	899	14·1	343	1181	29·1
IL	83	563	14·8	103	596	17·2	298	1099	27·1

*B Stands for backward areas.

No detailed evoluation of the various incentive schemes announced by Government has been undertaken as yet, as it is felt that the period of operation of these schemes has not been long enough to permit any meaningful study. However, broadly speaking it can be said that these schemes have been generally well accepted and there is an encouraging response from the entrepreneurs.

STATEMENT

State-wise beark-up of industrial licences (IL) issued in the public and private sectors for industries in backward areas during 1973 and 1974.

State	1973	1974
1 Andhra Pradesh	2	20
2 Assam	3	3
3 Bihar	2	3
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	1
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	4	6
6 Gujarat	10	18
7 Haryana	2	10
8 Himachal Pradesh	..	1
9 Jammu & Kashmir	1	5
10 Karnataka	11	21
11 Kerala	4	8
12 Madhya Pradesh	2	25
13 Maharashtra	6	30
14 Manipur	1	..
15 Meghalaya	1	3
16 Nagaland	..	1
17 Orissa	..	7
18 Pondicherry	1	3
19 Punjab	5	11
20 Rajasthan	1	21
21 Tamil Nadu	18	27
22 Uttar Pradesh	20	37
23 West Bengal	9	37
Total	103	298

News Bulletins in Sanskrit from other Stations of A.I.R.

1325. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the good response and increasing appreciation of News Bulletin in Sanskrit, Government have decided to relay the news bulletin in Sanskrit from other stations of A.I.R.;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken;

(c) whether Government have formulated a special programme for propagation of Sanskrit through A.I.R.; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The news bulletin in Sanskrit is being relayed by the following 29 Stations of All India Radio:

Ahmedabad; Allahabad; Bengalor; Bhopal; Bhuj, Bombay; Calcutta; Calicut; Cuttack; Delhi; Dharwar; Gauhati; Hyderabad; Indore; Jaipur; Jammu; Jullundur; Lucknow; Madras; Nagpur; Patna; Poona; Port-Blair; Rajkot; Shillong; Simla; Srinagar; Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

For the present no extension is contemplated.

(c) and (d). All India Radio already broadcasts programmes in Sanskrit and about Sanskrit classics. Recitations, talks, plays, poems, Sanskrit language lessons and exposition of Sanskrit literary works form part of the programmes of All India Radio.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill

1326. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally taken decision to reintroduce the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill;

(b) whether Government had received large number of resolutions demanding this from the Kudumbi Youth and Students Federation of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from the Kerala Kudumbi Students Association and Kerala Kudumbi Federation requesting that the recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 for inclusion of Kudumbi community in the list of Scheduled Castes for Kerala may be accepted and necessary legislation may be introduced in Parliament soon.

It is proposed to introduce a legislation for revising the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as soon as may be possible.

Financial Assistance to Coir Industry in Kerala

1327. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had given to Kerala sufficient financial assistance

for stabilising the Coir Industry from a deep crisis;

(b) the amount requested and granted to the Kerala Government; and

(c) the additional steps the Centre proposed to take up to save this traditional industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The rephased scheme prepared by the Kerala Government for the coir development programme envisages a total outlay of Rs. 41.72 crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan For financing the programme, funds have largely to be drawn from the banks to be supplemented by the Government funds. In the State Sector of the draft Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 12 crores has been provided for the development of coir industry in Kerala. In addition to the State Plan outlays, Central Government on their part had already provided funds to the State Government to the extent of Rs. 2 crores during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 and propose to provide further assistance of Rs 1 crore during 1975-76 for the same purpose Further, the State Government had made necessary arrangements with the Reserve Bank for obtaining bank credit to meet the working capital needs of the coir cooperatives in that State.

On-the-spot Study of Law and Order in Mizoram

1328. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had gone to Mizoram recently to make an on-the-spot study of the law and order situation following the assassination of three top police officials;

(b) whether he categorically ruled out a fresh political dialogue with the rebel Naga or Mizo leadership;

(c) whether he is aware that an organisation called "Nagaland Peace Council" with the patronage of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and some of the Christian missionaries, are publicly canvassing support for a political dialogue with the rebel Nagas and Mizos; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Home Minister visited Mizoram on 21st and 22nd January, 1975 and took the opportunity of making an on-the-spot study of the law and order situation.

(b) It has been made clear that no meaningful dialogue can take place so long as Mizo rebels continue their treasonable activities.

(c) Nagaland Peace Council comprising of Church leaders and some prominent citizens from Nagaland was formed in March, 1974 with the object of bringing about peace in Nagaland through dialogue between the Government of India and the underground.

(d) The Government's stand has always been that no purposeful talks can be held so long as the underground Nagas adhere to their secessionist demand and continue with their unlawful and violent activities.

Cases of Pension of Freedom Fighters from Kerala

1329. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of cases of freedom fighters from Kerala for pension have been rejected on the ground that they could not produce official documents regarding the arrest

warrant issued by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's Government of the former Princely State of Travancore, which led them to go underground;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that it was a practice of Diwan's rule at that time not to keep such official records; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider such cases in a favourable manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Production of documentary proof of imprisonment or other political suffering which qualifies for the freedom fighters pension is an essential part of the pension scheme. Where the evidence is adequate, the pensions are sanctioned on a provisional basis. Where the prescribed political suffering is claimed but if the applicant is not able to produce the documentary evidence he is asked to furnish the same. Simultaneously, the State Government also look into the applications and make recommendations. Out of 8954 applications from Kerala upto 15th February, 1975, nearly 4000 fall in this category. Where the applicant does not possess the prescribed political suffering, according to his own statement, the application is rejected. The number of applications rejected upto 15th February, 1975 was 3324.

(b) Government have no information on this point.

(c) As stated above, cases in which the prescribed political suffering is claimed but the evidence is not forthcoming are not finally rejected. They will be considered as soon as the evidence becomes available.

Supply of Power to U.P.

1330. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power position in U.P. has improved; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken to supply power there from other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The position is being closely watched.

Setting up more Power Project in U.P.

1331. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more power projects in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The following Power Generation Projects have been included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for U.P.:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (in MW)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(a) *Continuing Schemes*	
	I.—*Hydro Projects*	
1	Yamuna Stage—II	
	(*i*) Part—I Chibro P.S.	4x60
	(*ii*) Part—II Khodri P.S.	4x30
2	Yamuna Stage—IV	
	(*i*) Kulhal P.S.	3x10
3	Ramganga Hydel	3x66
4	Maneri Bhali Part—I	3x30
5	Tehri Dam	4x150

1	2	3
	II.—*Thermal Projects*	
1	Obra Thermal Extn. Stage—I	2x100
2	Obra Thermal Extn. Stage—II	3x200
3	Panki Thermal Extn.	2x110
4	Harduaganj Stage—V	1x110
	(b) *New Schemes*	
	I—*Hydro Projects*	
1	Rishikesh—Hardwar	3x36
	II.—*Thermal Projects*	
1	Obra Thermal Extn. Stage—III	2x200
2	Harduaganj Stage—VI	2x55

Projects to be taken up as advance action for the VI Plan have not yet been sanctioned.

Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

1332. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) further progress made to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes; and

(b) whether the list showing achievements recently made will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The various steps taken to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes have been enumerated in the latest annual report of the Department for the year 1973-74. These reports have been circulated to Hon'ble Members and copies placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) A list showing the achievements recently made is given in the statement.

Statement

Recent Developments in the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy

1. A successful peaceful nuclear explosion experiment was conducted at Pokhran in Rajasthan on May 18, 1974. The test was conducted underground in a geologically suitable medium to gather information on its usefulness for several peaceful applications. With this India took a big stride in the highly sophisticated nuclear technology.

2 The Sesmic Array Station at Gauribidanur detected all major underground nuclear tests, including the Pokhran experiment and also identified and evaluated the Chinese atmospheric nuclear explosion of June 17, 1974 over Lop Nor within 4 hours of its detonation.

3. The Central Workshops of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre fabricated a number of highly spohisticated equipment including fuelling machine heads for atomic reactors. This constitutes an important step in developing self reliance in nuclear technology.

4 The Variable Energy Cyclotron being installed at Calcutta is nearing completion. The setting up of this highly sophisticated facility for studies in nuclear physics, solid state physics, nuclear chemistry, radiation damage and materials testing, radiation biology and production of charged particle induced radioactive isotopes is a significant technological achievement.

5. ISOMED (the radiation sterilisation plant for medical products) recently commissioned in Trombay has provided a major incentive for promoting the growth of ancillary industries, es-

pecially in the manufacture of plastic medical appliances. It serves as a centre, for training of scientists, engineers and technicians from developing countries, particularly of South East Asia, in all aspects of radiation sterilisation.

6. A high power electron beam melting unit, with capacity of 60 kw, has been commissioned at the Special Materials Plant of the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad. This unit would be of great advantage to industries involved in the production of refraction and reactive materials like tantalum, niobium and zirconium.

7. A horizontal high precision honing machine, the first of its kind to be developed in India, was designed and fabricated in BARC. It has a capacity to have a bore of 50 mm to 125 mm, with a 2000 mm stroke which can be extended upto 3000 mm. The machine can be manufactured without imported components and will be cheaper than an imported unit of its type.

8. The programme of the Laser Section of BARC has a long term objective of achieving laser-induced fusion and an associated programme of developing laser techniques in areas of relevance to atomic energy programme as a whole. Two main lasers have been developed, namely, neodymium-doped glass laser and the carbon-dioxide laser. The plasma chamber in which initial plasma experiments will be conducted is nearing completion. The operation of the pulsed nitrogen laser has been achieved which is a significant development.

Stamps on Late Begum Akhtar and Late Amir Khan Saheb

1333. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to bring out stamps of late Begum Akhtar and late Amir Khan Saheb, noted Musicians recently died; and

(b) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Philatelic Advisory Committee considered the proposal for bringing out a commemorative postage stamp in honour of Begum Akhtar but the same could not be accommodated.

No proposal has so far been received for the issue of a stamp to honour late Amir Khan Saheb but the same will be put up before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for their consideration.

Increase in Coal Despatches to Priority Industries

1334. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been any increase in the coal despatches to priority industries during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comparative statement showing coal despatches to priority industries by Coal Mines Authority, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and Singareni Collieries

Co Ltd during the last six months (July—December 1974) and the corresponding period of the last year is given below:

(Fig in lakhs tonnes)
Provisional

	1974 July to December	1973 July to December	Difference
1 Loco	72 23	67 01	5 22
2 Steel Plants	29 88	29 42	1 46
3 Power Houses	105 97	83 67	22 30
4 Cement	22 42	16 88	5 54
5 Textile	10 53	8 13	2 40

Complaint against Officers for Manipulation of Shifting of Office of Hindustan Paper Corporation

1335 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI M V KRISHNAPPA

SHRI S N MISRA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints about some top officers of the Hindustan Paper Corporation of India who are manipulating to shift the offices of the Corporation from New Delhi and

(b) whether Government have taken any action against them and if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b) Some general complaints had been received regarding shifting of the headquarter office of the Hindustan Paper Corporation There is no substance in the allegations as the decision to shift the headquarters of the Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta was taken purely on merits

Discrepancy in News Bulletins Broadcast by AIR on Inauguration of Samastipur-Muzaffarpur Railway Line

1336 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA

SHRI R R SHARMA

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the exact and full text of the news bulletin broadcast by A I R at 2 00 p m and 2 10 p m on the 2nd January 1975 regarding the inauguration of Samastipur Muzaffarpur rail way line by late Shri L N Mishra, extracts of his speech and the inaugural run of the new train to Muzaffarpur

(b) the reasons for discrepancy between the actual facts and the news broadcast by A I R as also the name of the responsible for it and

(c) the number and dates of incidents of discrepancy between the actual facts and the news broadcast by A I R during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) The text of AIR news item based on the UNI story is given in the Statement

(b) The discrepancy was due to the fact that UNI had released the story on the basis of an earlier despatch from their correspondent prematurely and without taking note of the delay in the inauguration ceremony.

(c) All India Radio relies upon authentic and reliable sources including the established news agencies. There could be some occasions, however, when due to some reasons, including the human factor, there are some inadvertent mistakes. But these are immediately corrected.

Statement

The metre-gauge railway line between Samastipur and Muzaffarpur stations of North Eastern Railway has been converted into a broad gauge line. The formal inauguration of the new line which cost five crore rupees took place today. This section of the railway passes, through one of the most thickly populated but economically backward areas of North Bihar. The whole work was completed in about twenty months.

Opening the line, the Railway Minister, Mr. Mishra said that it is proposed to strengthen the railway net-work in Bihar. A railway bridge will be constructed across the Ganga near Patna. The survey for this purpose is going on. Actual work on the project will be taken up during the fifth plan. Survey work has also been undertaken to convert into broad gauge the metre gauge lines between Samastipur and Raxaul, Ranchi and Lohardaga and Barauni and Katihar. The total cost of the cwhole project will be over twenty-three crore rupees. Mr. Mishra said that work on the second phase of conversion of the Barabanki-Samastipur Section into broad gauge has also begun.

The Railway Minister said that the losses incurred during the first few months of the current financial year because of the strike in May have been made up. There has been a record movement of goods on the Railways in the last four months. He said the railways have regained the dominant position in the field of transportation after almost a decade.

Delhi-Bhubaneswar Direct Dialling

1337. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) by what specific time the direct trunk dialling system between Bhubaneswar and Delhi is possible; and

(b) what specific steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service between Bhubaneshwar and Delhi is expected to be introduced in the year 1976-77. The schemes for providing necessary switching and transmission equipments have already been sanctioned. Also the equipments have been ordered for supply and installation.

Procedure Followed for Commissioning of Industry after issue of Letter of Intent

1338. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3058 on the 4th December, 1974 regearing non-implementation of letters of intent and state:

(a) the total number of industries commissioned during the period, State-wise;

(b) the specific stages to be followed for the final commissioning of an industry after the issuance of letter of intent; and

(c) the total number of letters of intent issued, State-wise, during the period for the commissioning of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The holders of letters of intent are allowed a maximum period of 2 years for obtaining the necessary clearances and converting their letters of intent into Industrial Licences. The holders of Industrial Licences are given a maximum period of 4 years from the date of issue of Industrial Licences for completion of the projects In hard cases however extensions of Industrial Licences can be given by Government even beyond 4 years. Experience has shown that it takes about 3 to 4 years for a new undertakings to be commissioned. Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued during 1972 to 1974 are now at various stages of implementation.

(b) The specific stages to be followed for the final commissioning of an industry after the issuance of a letter of intent, in so far as steps involving Government clearances are concerned are as follows:—

(i) Acceptance by the party of the conditions, if any, laid down in the letter of intent;

(ii) Obtaining of clearance for the terms of foreign collaboration and the import of capital goods, if any;

(iii) Conversion of letter of intent into an industrial licence after fulfilling conditions, if any, prescribed in this behalf.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of the number of letters of intent issued during the calendar years, 1972, 1973 and 1974 for the setting up new undertakings is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise break-up of number of letters of interest issued during 1972—74 for setting up of 'New undertakings'

State	1972	1973	1974
1. Andhra Pradesh	22	18	48
2. Andaman & Nicobar	..	.	..
3. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
4. Assam	6	5	9
5. Bihar	10	14	24
6. Chandigarh	3	..	..
7. Dadra & Nagar Havali	.	.	2
8. Delhi	10	12	10
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	3	4	8
10. Gujarat	50	35	59
11. Haryana	55	35	64
12. Himachal Pradesh	2	3	14
13. Jummu & Kashmir	2	3	5
14. Karnataka	28	31	41
15. Kerala	13	12	15

State	1972	1973	1974
16. L. M & A. Islands	..	..	..
17. Madhya Pradesh	22	19	35
18. Maharashtra	75	109	109
19 Manipur	..	..	2
20. Meghalaya	1	1	3
21. Mizoram	..	..	..
22. Nagaland	*1	1	..
23. Orissa	2	4	13
24. Pondicherry	..	1	1
25. Punjab	8	12	37
26. Rajasthan	15	12	30
27. Tamil Nadu	27	24	61
28. Tripura	.	1	1
29. Uttar Pradesh	94	64	93
30. West Bengal	23	28	66
31. State not indicated	50	25	8
TOTAL :	522	473	758

Head Post Office Building at Bhadrak, Orissa

1339 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of departmental building for Head Post Office at Bhadrak, District Balasore (Orissa) is likely to be completed; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is urgency at present to complete the building irrespective of the economic ban on construction due to cracks and leakage in the building?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The work will be taken up after the temporary ban is relaxed and completed as soon as possible.

(b) Special repairs of the existing building are in progress.

Export and Domestic Orders with BHEL

1340 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL is looking for export orders when it is hardly able to meet the projected domestic needs for power generating equipments;

(b) if so, what orders have been received for exports for the next four years and the estimate of the domestic need that is likely to be generated at home during the same period; and

(c) the total number of orders for the country's need remain to be served as on the 15th December, 1974 and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is looking for and securing export orders simultaneously with having geared itself to meet the projected domestic requirements for power generating equipment.

(b) In addition to export orders that have already been executed, B.H.E.L. have presently on hand export orders to the tune of Rs. 309.24 lakhs; they expect to secure more orders for exports during the next four years. As for the domestic requirements, the Draft Fifth Plan projections envisaged a total addition of 16,555 MW out of which 14,6009 MW has been tied up with B.H.E.L.

(c) While B.H.E.L. has completed up to now supplies/shop testing of equipment of about 6,000 MW capacity, the domestic orders which remain to be served by B.H.E.L. as on 15th December 1974 including those for commissioning in the Sixth Plan period aggregate to about 10,200 MW. These orders are to be executed as per a phased delivery schedule drawn in consultation with the customers. By and large, the orders for delivery during the Fifth Plan period are expected to be fulfilled according to this delivery schedule

Lack of facilities in setting up of Industrial Units in West Bengal

1541. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received at the Centre that due to lack of facilities the licences are unable to proceed with the setting up of industrial units in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received;

(c) whether the State Government have informed that lack of bank facilities is one of the major hurdle coming in the way of industrial growth; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b): No specific complaints have been received from the licensees to the effect that they are unable to proceed with the setting up of industrial units in West Bengal.

(c) and (d): No specific complaint regarding non-utilisation of industrial licences in West Bengal because of lack of banking facility has been received. However, the question of banking facilities, including availability of credit, in West Bengal as also in the eastern region as such has been the subject matter of discussion in different forums. The problem of deployment of Bank funds in relatively under developed regions of the country such as the eastern region, including West Bengal, on an augmented scale is constantly receiving the attention of the Banks.

Financial Aid to Village and Cottage Industries in West Bengal

1542. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government had requested the Centre for a grant of Rs. 45 crores and 20 lakhs for the development of village and cottage industries;

(b) whether only one-third of this amount has been given so far; and

(c) if so, the date by which the remaining amount will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c): The Government of West Bengal had proposed in the State sector of their draft Fifth Plan a tentative outlay of Rs. 45.20

crores (not as grant for the development of village and small industries. Against this, an outlay of Rs. 14.40 crores has been agreed to by the Planning Commission. This is however tentative and would be operated upon on the basis of Annual Plans, the outlays for each Annual Plan being determined on the basis of yearly availability of resources.

China's involvement in Mizoram and Nagaland Affairs

1343. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some indications have been traced of the Chinese involvement in the Nagaland and Mizoram affairs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps taken to deter the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that underground elements in Nagaland and Mizoram continue to receive assistance in the form of arms and ammunition, training etc. from China. Utmost vigilance is being maintained on our borders and within the State of Nagaland and the Union Territory of Mizoram to check the movement of underground gangs across our borders.

Closing down of Television Manufacturing Units due to sluggish sale Market

1344. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Television Manufacturing Units have been closed down due to sluggish sale market;

(b) whether vital parts used in TV sets supplied by a Government company, are priced very high; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a): No intimation of any closure of TV manufacturing units has been received by Government. However, Government are aware that the production of TV Receivers during the calendar year 1974 was only slightly more than during the calendar year 1973; and the lack of a significant increase in production during 1974 was due largely to inadequate production and supply of TV Picture tubes.

(b) and (c): The Picture Tube, which is a key element of the TV Receiver, is produced and marketed by Bharat Electronics Ltd., a wholly Central Government Public Sector unit under the Department of Defence Production. The high retail price of the Picture Tube (at present Rs. 565) is in part due to the significant customs duty levied on the imported glass bulb (175 per cent). Government have approved doubling of the capacity of Bharat Electronics Ltd. (from the original 100,00 to 200,000 Nos. per annum); and have also issued letters of intent to four more parties in the private sector for a total of 160,000 Picture Tubes. Some reduction in price though only of a marginal nature, could result from the larger capacity created in the country and increased competition.

पाली (राजस्थान) में सीमेंट का कारखाना

1345. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किस-किस स्थान पर सीमेंट कारखाना खोलने के लिये किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु आवेदन किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या किसी ने पाली (राजस्थान) में सीमेंट कारखाना खोलने के लिये लाइसेंस मांगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख को और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) लाइसेंस/आशयपत्र स्वीकृत करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पार्टियों के आवेदन सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

	ला० मी० टन०
(1) रेमण्ड वुलेन मिल्स लि०, बम्बई मोदक (जिला–कोटा)	4.00
(2) मैसूर सीमेंट लि०, ब्यावर (जिला–अजमेर)	5.00

(ख) और (ग) एसोशिएशन सीमेंट कम्पनी लि० 17 अगस्त, 1973 को 6.60 लाख मी०टन क्षमता का पाली (राजस्थान) में एक सीमेंट संयंत्र लगाने के लिए आशयपत्र स्वीकार किया गया था। किन्तु पार्टी ने यह योजना छोड़ देने का निश्चय किया है।

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा अपने नवें प्रतिवेदन में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों पर जुर्माना लगाने की सिफारिश

1346. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने अपने नवें प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश की है कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के तीन अधिकारियों और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के दो अधिकारियों पर भारी जुर्माना लगाया जाये, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन अधिकारियों पर जुर्माना लगाया है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक अधिकारी पर कितना जुर्माना लगाया गया है तथा उन के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उन पर अभी तक जुर्माना नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के नौवें प्रतिवेदन में न तो ऐसी कोई सिफारिश ही है कि भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के तीन अधिकारियों और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के दो अधिकारियों पर भारी जुर्माना किया जाए और न ही अपचारी अधिकारियों पर जुर्माना करने के लिए विभागीय नियमों में कोई व्यवस्था है। स्पष्टत : इस सन्दर्भ का सम्बन्ध प्रतिवेदन के पैरा 23 से है, जिसमें यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि आयोग ने जिन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भारी दण्ड दिए जाने के लिये कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने की सिफारिश की थी उनमें अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ–साथ तीन भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा दो भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी भी शामिल थे।

(ख) तथा (ग) : इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जो आरोप लगाए गए उनका सम्बन्ध अनुपाती परिसम्पत्ति अपने पास रखने, विक्रीकार्य (डीलरशिप) तथा एजेंसियां देने से पक्षपात करने और कुछ फर्मों तथा व्यक्तियों को अनुचित अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने से था।

एक भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा एक भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी के विरुद्ध आरम्भ की गई भारी दण्ड की कार्यवाहियां अभी पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की बाद की सलाह पर, भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के एक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध मामले को, उस सेवा–निवृत्ति के बाद समाप्त कर दिया गया था और भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के एक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाहियां आरम्भ करने के प्रश्न को उसके विरुद्ध पहले से ही चल रही आपराधिक कार्यवाहियों के समाप्त होने तक अस्थगित रख दिया गया है, और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के एक अधिकारी को चेतावनी दे दी गई है।

टेलीफोन शुल्क की बकाया राशि

1347. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 को टेलीफोन शुल्क को 3-17 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि बट्टे खाते में डालनी पड़ी थी क्योंकि संबंधित विभागीय फाइलें उपलब्ध नहीं थीं और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये फाइलें किन विभागों में की थीं और उन दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है।

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) सम्बन्धित विभागीय फाइलों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वर्ष 1971-72 में 3.17 लाख रुपये तक के टेलीफोन राजस्व को बट्टेखाते में डाला गया था।

(ख) जिन यूनिटों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में और जो रकम बट्टे खाते डाली गई थी, उसका उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है :—

(रुपये हजारों में)

सर्किल का नाम	बट्टे खाते डाली गई रकम
1. दिल्ली जिला	281.2
2. कलकत्ता जिला	6.0
3. बम्बई जिला	6.8
4. कानपुर जिला	3.3
5. राजस्थान सर्किल	0.5
6. पंजाब सर्किल	8.3
7 महाराष्ट्र सर्किल	1.9
8 उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल	2.7
9. पश्चिम बंगाल सर्किल	0.5
10. कर्नाटक सर्किल	5.8
	317.0

(2) सम्बन्धित सर्किल/जिला अध्यक्षों को हिदायतें दे दी गई हैं कि वे इसके लिए जिम्मेदारी ठहराएं और इस मामले में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करें।

Effect of utilisation of industrial capacity on Gross National Product

1348. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a news item appearing in a Delhi English Paper dated the 20th December, 1974 relating to a statement by the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies that if existing industrial capacity were fully utilised, the Indian Gross National Product would increase five-fold;

(b) if so, the basis of this statement and facts thereof; and

(c) whether anything has been done so far for utilisation of excess capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The news item appearing in the Economic Times of December 21, 1974 related to a speech made by Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies at the Association of Indian Engineering Industry on 20th December, 1974. While emphasising the urgent need to fully utilise existing capacities in industry, Minister had indicated that additional output by stepping up production in areas

of power, steel, coal, fertilizers and heavy engineering equipment industries could amount to as much as Rs. 800 crores, which, in turn, will have a tremendous multiplier effect. The multiplier effect could result in increase in output by about 5 times of the initial amount of Rs. 800 crores.

(c) Some progress has been made in utilising existing capacities, and output in critical areas of power, coal and steel has shown an improvement in 1974 as compared to previous year. It is the intention of the Government to continue with efforts designed to facilitate utilisation of capacity.

Cement plants in private and public sectors

1349 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cement plants both in private and public sectors in the country as on 1st January, 1975, and

(b) the total production capacity of the plants as on the 1st January, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b): The information is indicated below:—

	No. of Cement Plants	Installed Capacity (in Million Tonnes
Private Sector	42	17 55
Public Sector .	9	2 31
TOTAL .	51	19 86

Allotment of scooters and motor cars against foreign exchange

1350. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scooters and motor cars allotted on priority basis against foreign exchange brought by Indian nationals or remitted by Indians abroad during each month of the current year; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total number of cars and scooters allotted on priority basis against foreign exchange during each month of the year 1974 and during the month of January, 1975 is given below:—

Year	Month	Total No. of cars allotted		Total No. of scooters allotted	
		Premier President	Ambassador	Bajaj	Lambretta
1	2	3	4	5	6
1974	January	1	..	97	8
	February	10	3	290	10
	March	393	15	153	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
	April	5	..	230	4
	May	45	7	835	12
	June	41	3	711	6
	July	13	1	694	4
	August	25	2	1375	5
	September	25	..	1788	5
	October	6	..	1360	..
	November	14	..	895	..
	December	12	..	3444	
	TOTAL	590	31	11872	73
1975	January	17	..	2118	7

(b) The minimum foreign exchange earned during the year 1974 and during the month of January, 1975 is given below:—

Foreign exchange earned from 1-1-1974 to 31-12-1974	Foreign exchange earned during January, 1975
7 50 crores	1 11 crores

Automatic telephone exchange at Gorakhpur

1351. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the next financial year to instal an automatic telephone exchange at Gorakhpur in U.P.; and

(b) whether Government have acquired land for the construction of the building; if so, the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The installation of 2400 lines automatic telephone exchange at Gorakhpur has been planned and equipment supplies will commence in 1975-76.

(b) Land has already been acquired. The construction of the telephone exchange building is in progress and target date of completion is March, 1976.

Bomb blast at Samastipur

1352. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many persons have been arrested so far in conection with the bomb blast at Samastipur resulting in the death of late Shri L. N. Mishra and their connection with political parties or Trade Unions, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) 14 persons have been

arrested so far in this connection. Their connection with political parties or trade unions, if any, is under verification.

Setting up of a watch factory in collaboration with Switzerland

1353. SHRI S. N MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm from Switzerland has approached the Government of India to set up a watch manufacturing plant in the country; and

(b) whether the matter has since been finalised and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Recasting of Science and Technology Plan

1354 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day convention of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry, held in the month of December, 1974, has urged the Government to recast the Science and Technology Plan prepared by the Committee on science and technology; if so, the main reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Attention of Government has been drawn to the Convention of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry held on 20—21st December, 1974 and to its "Summary and Conclusions", issued on 10-2-1975 by President AIEI, which indicated that the priorities in the Science and Technology Plan need readjustment to give food, irrigation, power and Family Planning highest priorities. The draft Science and Technology Plan which was placed on the Table of the House on 26th March, 1974 was formulated by as many as 1800 scientists, technologists, economists etc., drawn from Government, industry and R&D institutions and priorities were laid down. The areas of priority laid down in the draft Science and Technology Plan are agriculture including post-harvest technology, development of coal technology to meet the energy needs, comprehensive natural resources appraisal etc. Family Planning has been given due emphasis in the health sector In view of the above the question of re-casting is not being considered, though continuous up-dating is envisaged.

(c) Does not arise.

Deregistration of bogus industrial units in Unnao (Uttar Pradesh)

1355. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P A SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether import licences worth several lakhs of rupees were given in the last three years for scarce chemicals to the 22 bogus industrial units at Unnao derigistered by the U.P. Director of Industries recently;

(b) whether these units were also given financial assistance for purchase

of machinery and construction of buildings;

(c) whether after investigation most of these firms were found non-existent; and

(d) if so, the action taken or likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Two units were given loans of Rs. 8,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- respectively by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. These loans are being recovered by them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The import entitlements of six units, allotment of steel of four and allotment of coal of three units were cancelled by the Directorate of Industries, Uttar Pradesh.

Number of persons killed due to firings in Gujarat

1356. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fresh agitation initiated by the Nav Nirman Samiti in Gujarat has led to greater firings in the State;

(b) if so, the total number of firings that took place in the State in December, 1974 and January and February, 1975; and

(c) the number of persons killed and arrested in these three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the report received from the State Government, no fresh agitation has been started by the Nav Nirman Samiti in Gujarat and no firing or arrest has taken place in the State in that connection from December, 1974 onwards.

Profits earned by National Instrument Ltd., Calcutta

1357. SHRI TUNA ORAON:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the profits earned by National Instrument Ltd., Calcutta during the last three years; and

(b) the facts of production of this unit during these years, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The profit/loss earned by National Instruments Limited, Calcutta during the last three years is indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Profit/ Loss
1971-72	(—) 54·15
1972-73	(—) 41·66
1973-74	(+) 17·05

(b) The item-wise figures of production of National Instruments Limited, Calcutta during the last three years are given in the Statement [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9021/75].

Sl. No.	Name of Instruments	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Quantity Nos.	Value Rs. lakhs	Quantity Nos.	Value Rs. lakhs	Quantity Nos.	Valu e Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Theodolite Transit .	291	11·45	270	10·68	374	14 89
2	Level Dumpy .	2824	26·83	2784	27 42	3162	31 31
3	Level Engineers .	513	7·32	376	7·03	605	9·03
4	Compass Prismatic .	1086	3·67	858	3 17	762	2·99
5	Gauges of all sorts .	..	23·92	..	18 08	..	25·27
6	Thermometer and Hydrometers of sorts	..	2 69	..	2·11	..	4 03
7	Scale of Sorts .	..	0·43	..	0 15	..	0·05
8	Profile Projector .	42	2·52	12	0 84	48	3·36
9	Theodolite Optic .	134	7·88	121	7 61	213	19·54
10	Illuminating Magnifier . . .	112	0·39	50	0·19	30	0·14
11	Microscope (Pathological) . . .	..	..	30	0 42	179	2·49
12	Microscope (Student) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Optical Measuring Device . . .	73	2·08	7	0·20	..	..
14	Ophthalmoscope .	117	0·49	..	..	..	..
15	Parralleloscope Mirror	..	..	..	0 04	..	..
16	Binocular . .	195	1·31	..	..	..	..
17	I.R. Equipment(Full)	..	..	..	..	123	135·29
18	I. R. Equipment (Truncated) . .	20	9·83	45	26·55	62	36·58
19	Repair . . .	..	2·03	..	2·29	..	1·51
20	Miscellaneous Items	..	1·19	..	0·36	..	0·43
21	Off-loaded Items .	..	3·74	..	4·41	..	15·35
			107·77		111·55		302·26

उपद्रवों को रोकने के लिए पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने का वैकल्पिक उपाय

1358. **श्री जाम्बूवंत धोटे** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में आन्दोलनों, प्रदर्शनों और सभाओं का सामना करने के लिए पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है,

(ख) क्या विश्व के कई देशों मे उपद्रवी भीड का सामना करने के लिए पुलिस को गोली चलाने की मनाही है और इसके लिए वे विशेष प्रकार की रबर की गोलिया चलाते हैं या तेज रफ्तार से पानी फेंकते हैं, और

(ग) क्या लोकतन्त्रीय शासन पद्धति के अनुरूप इस मामले पर सरकार को नये सिरे से विचार करके नये सिद्धान्त और नीतिया तैयार करने का विचार है और यदि हा, तो इनकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नही, श्रीमान्।

(ख) यह सच है कि कुछ देशो मे रबर की गोलिया आदि काम मे लाई जाती है। किन्तु सरकार को कोई सूचना नही है कि किसी देश में उपद्रवी भीड से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को गोली चलाने की मनाही है।

(ग) यह मामला कि दगा नियन्त्रण कार्यों को सबसे अच्छे तरीके से कैसे चलाया जाय निरन्तर समीक्षाधीन है।

Local calls to ring towns of Delhi

1359. SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to exclude ring towns of Delhi namely Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Ballabgarh from local call area in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) A proposal to have well defined local areas for Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay mutiexchange system is being examined with regard to various technical and other considerations

Production of coal in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd before and after Nationalisation

1360 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal Ltd has failed to pick up its production satisfactorily after nationalisation,

(b) if so, what was the production being attained prior to nationalisation and after nationalisation so far, and

(c) what are the reasons for this failure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is a marginal drop in output in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. mines after nationalisation, as will be seen from the following production

figures of before and after nationalisation (date of nationalisation 1-5-72):

(in 000' tonnes)

Year	Coking	Non-coking	Total
1971-72	10349	6962	17311
1972-73	10107	6947	17054
1973-74	9284	7054	16338
1974-75 (Till Jan. '75)	8019	6241	14260

(c) The shortfall in production has been mainly due to unsettled conditions immediately after take-over extensive flooding of mines due to heavy monsoon in 1974, shortage of sand due to flooding of Damodar river, shortage of power supply, shortage of explosives, inadequate transport availability.

Modification in strategy of Fifth Plan to achieve maximum benefits from investments made

1361. SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are going to be any material modifications in the strategy of the draft Fifth Plan, if so, the broad features thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken in the Fifth Plan to achieve the maximum benefits from investments already made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The basic objectives and the policy framework outlined in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan continue to be valid despite the various developments—internal and external. As such, no material modifications in the strategy of the draft Fifth Five Year Plan except for certain adjustments in the sequence and composition of detailed programmes in the light of these developments, are considered necessary

(b) An important element of the strategy in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan is the achievement of maximum benefits from existing capacities and investment already made The main steps being taken in the direction are

(i) A very high priority has been accorded in the allocation of plan funds in the Annual Plans 1974-75 and 1975-76 for the projects and programmes in the core sectors such as agriculture, industry, power, irrigation, specially those which are in the advanced stages of implementation and are likely to be completed in the next two years.

(ii) An Integrated Area Development Programme for the selected irrigation commands of major and medium projects is being intensified to make fuller utilisation of irrigation potential already created.

(iii) Greater attention is being paid to remove the bottlenecks (such as power, transport, raw materials) which

are impeding the fuller utilisation of the existing capacities particularly in crucial industries such as steel, coal fertilisers, cement, etc. The policies for import of spares and components and diversification of capacities have been liberalised.

(iv) The credit policy is being oriented to ensure adequate availability of credit for productive purposes particularly in the core sectors.

(v) The progress of selected projects is being monitored on a regular basis with a view to suggesting remedial measures for their expeditious implementation.

Meeting of power manufacturing plants and users of power in New Delhi in December 1974

1362. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of power manufacturing plants and users of power met in New Delhi in the last week of December, 1974 under his chairmanship;

(b) if so, whether any notes were exchanged regarding the entire gamut of power production;

(c) whether representatives of State Electricity Boards and Bharat Heavy Electricals also participated: and

(d) if so, the main decisions arrived thereat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held in New Delhi on the 21st December, 1974 to discuss with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Instrumentation Ltd. Kotah, the technical problems faced during commissioning of new indigenous units and to evolve a uniform procedure for rectification of defects and testing of the various units supplied by the two manufacturers. The representatives of M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kotah and the State Electricity Boards wherein the equipments have been installed participated in the meeting. The Minister of Energy attended the meeting only for a short duration. It was decided that, M/s. BHEL shall set up small Working Groups to carry out the performance tests of different power stations, where their equipment has been installed, to visit the power stations to discuss the problems faced by the Project Authorities and to bring out a technical journal for discrimination of operating experience of their units either in operation or under commissioning.

Setting up of Industrial Development Policy Group

1363. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an Industrial Development Policy Group;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) whether the group will associate the State Governments for implementation of the industrial policy, and

(d) other functions of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T A. PAI) (a) to (d) Government have set up an Industrial Policy Group of senior officers in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies to suggest ways and means of reorienting and stimulating production to meet the changing social needs of the economy

The Group has been charged with the responsibility of examining the implementation of the industrial policy of the Government on a continuing basis so that Industrial Development in the country takes place according to socio-economic priorities and the Government machinery is adequately responsive to the urgent requirement of stepping up the rate of growth of the industrial sector

Relaxation of restrictions on use of newsprint by newspapers

1364 SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any relaxation of the restriction on the use of Newsprint by newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons for such relaxation,

(c) whether the outlines have been worked out;

(d) whether the smaller newspapers do not take delivery of their quota of newsprint; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) to (c) In the light of the supply position of newsprint, which is constantly under review recently the entitlement of the daily newspapers to the extent of 7 per cent, which was to be given to them as printing paper will now be given in newsprint Provision has also been made for the allotment of NEPA odd size newsprint to newspapers over and above their entitlement for 1974 75 but within their entitlement for 1972-73

(d) and (e) No, Sir Newspapers are lifting the newsprint quota

Review of the work done by the cell for development of hill areas

1365 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any Cell for the development of hill areas was set up in the Planning Commission

(b) if so, the date when it was set up, and

(c) a review of the work done by this Cell and the extent to which it has helped in the process of ensuring proper developmental planning for the hill areas in the field of (i) allocation of provisions for Railway lines roads and other communications and (ii) setting up of new industries based on the raw material of hill areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARA SHUKLA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) October, 1972.

(c) While the responsibility for the development of hill areas is primarily that of the State governments, the Hill Areas Cell has been assisting the State governments in devising procedures for identifying the strategy for the development of hill areas on the

basis of their resource potential as also in the formulation of integrated development plans (covering inter alia, roads, communications and industries) for such areas It has also been responsible for examining, in consultation with the concerned Ministries and Divisions of the Planning Commission, the plan proposals of the North Eastern Council and the Western Ghats Area

Delegates to International Film Festival

1366 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the foreign delegates to the Fifth International Film Festival were not satisfied for various reasons, and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

National Film Policy

1367 SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have now begun suggesting and appealing to Film makers to concentrate on production of suitable educational, motivational, sports and cartoon films to cater to the needs of junior cinemagoers and children;

(b) whether any beginning has been made in this direction either by Central Government or any other State Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any national film policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) The film industry in India is in the private sector and there is no control on the production of films

(c) It has been decided to set up a multi-directional multi functional apex body, namely the National Film Development Corporation in the public sector to look after the commercial, financial, import and export needs of the country and at a later date, the exhibition aspects of the industry It will also look after the development needs of the film industry

Earnings by commercial broadcasting

1368 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the earnings by commercial broadcasting is increasing year by year, and

(b) if so, the earnings for the years 1973 and 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The gross income earned was as follows —

1972 73 Rs 468 lakhs approximately

1973-74 Rs 486 lakhs approximately

Declaration of small newspapers as small industry in U P.

1369 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided that all small newspapers in Uttar Pradesh with a circulation of 20,000 or below will soon be declared small industry and given financial help including loans for establishing printing presses;

(b) if so, whether this policy is only for Uttar Pradesh or for other States too;

(c) whether it was in operation in other States and now it will come into operation in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such proposal

(b) to (d). Do not arise

लद्दाख के विकास के लिये आवंटन में वृद्धि करना

1370. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला :** क्या योजना मन्त्री लद्दाख के विकास के बारे में 18 दिसम्बर, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 528 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लद्दाख की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के आवंटनों में वृद्धि करने का है, यदि हां, तो कितनी, और

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ की गई योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) लद्दाख की पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अस्थायी रूप से 18 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय पर सहमति प्रकट की गई है। राज्य की पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के साथ इसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

(ख) लद्दाख के लिए चालू वर्ष में 2.07 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया है, परन्तु राज्य सरकार का अनुमान है कि 1974-75 के दौरान 2.09 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय होगा।

Implementation of schemes of inter-state and inter-regional power links

1371 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Schemes for developing inter-state and inter-regional power links are being implemented under a Centrally-sponsored programme and money is made available to the States outside their plan ceiling; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, hundred per cent loan assistance is provided by the Government of India to the State Governments/ Union Territories outside their Plan ceilings for the construction of inter-state/inter-regional links. Since the beginning of this programme eight inter-state/inter-regional links at 132/220 kv have already been completed and at present, 28 inter-state/ inter-regional links are under various stages of construction. The loans amounting to Rs. 28.39 crores were released to the State Governments/ Union Territories during the Fourth Five Year Plan under this programme. During the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 12 crores has been made for this purpose.

जनवरी, 1975 के दौरान ऊर्जा मंत्री द्वारा कोयला खान क्षेत्र का दौरा

1372. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1975 के दौरान ऊर्जा मन्त्री ने विभिन्न कोयला खान क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था और विभिन्न श्रम-संगठनों तथा व्यक्तियों ने कोयला खान क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं के बारे में उन्हें कुछ स्मरण पत्र दिए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्मरण पत्रों का साराश क्या है और

(ग) इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) स्मरण-पत्रों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित विचारणीय विषय थे .–

(1) कामगारों को उपलब्ध सुख सुविधाओं मे सुधार।

(2) पदोन्नति की समान नीति।

(3) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त सामान की पूर्ति।

(4) सतर्कता के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर समितियों का गठन।

(5) भर्ती नीति के विविध पहलू।

(6) कोयला क्षेत्रों की सड़कों की मरम्मत।

(7) रेलवे को की गई क्षतिपूर्ति।

(8) ठेका प्रणाली।

(9) बन्द खानों को पुन खोलना।

(10) प्रोत्साहक स्कीमे।

(ग) जब भी आवश्यक हुआ समुचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Winding up of Indian Motion Picture Export Promotion Corporation

1373. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have since been taken to wind up the Indian Motion Picture Export Promotion Corporation and creation of a new Corporation which will *inter alia* take care of the export promotion of films; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the new body, if already created?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) Steps are being taken for the creation of National Film Development Corporation, which would take over export of films. However, no steps have yet been taken to wind up the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation.

(b) The new Corporation has not yet been formed. It is hoped that by the end of March, 1975, the new Corporation would come into being. It will deal in import, export and distribution of cinematograph films (exposed), equipment and raw films, exhibition of films and promotion of research and development in film industry. The composition of new body would be decided in due course.

Proposal regarding paralleling of Rajasthan Power system with Bhakra

1374. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chambal Irrigation and Power Control Board of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have opposed a proposal mooted by the Centre regarding paralleling of the Rajasthan power system with that of Bhakra;

(b) whether the State Government have opposed the proposal on the ground that according to engineers and other experts this sort of paralleling would not be technically feasible as Rajasthan is fed by different systems-hydel, thermal and atomic; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) While the State Govts had some reservations about the technical feasibility of parallel operations the experts from the Government of India came to the conclusion that parellelling of the two systems could be undertaken The systems were parellelled on the 27th of January 1975 and no technical difficulties have arisen in such parellel operations till now

Holding of Film Festival of Afro-Asian Films

1375 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of holding festival of films being manufactured in Afro-Asian countries and

(b) if so when such a festival will be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Festival will be held subject to availability of resources

Bundhs in the Country

1376 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Bundhs which took place in the country during the last six months State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any loss to Government also; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) According to information received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations there were 2 bundhs in Andhra Pradesh 18 bundhs in Karnataka 2 in Tripura 2 in Delhi and 1 each in Andaman & Nicobar and Goa Daman and Diu during the period from 1-8 1974 to 31-1 1975 The Governments of Haryana Manipur Nagaland, Punjab West Bengal and the Union Territory Administrations of Chandigarh Dadra Nagar Haveli Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have not reported any bundhs during the relevant period Replies from the other State Governments are awaited

(b) and (c) The Government of Karnataka have reported a loss of Rs 5050 as a result of the bundhs The Delhi Administration have reported a loss of Rs 10 925/- during the bundhs There was no loss from bundhs in Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Goa, Daman and Diu The information is awaited from the Governments of Assam, Bihar Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J & K Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Electrification of villages in Bihar during 1974-75

1377 SHRI N E HORO.
SHRI M. S PURTY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned to the State of Bihar, by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1974-75; and

(b) the number of villages electrified in the state district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. has so far sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 19.02 crores to Bihar State Electricity Board during 1974-75.

(b) District-wise details of the villages electrified in Bihar as on 31-3-1974 are given in the statement enclosed. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9022/75].

Loss to industries in Haryana due to power shortage

1378. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the loss of industrial production in Haryana due to the shortage of power during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). According to an assessment made by the Government of Haryana, for the period July to December, 1974, the loss in industrial production on account of power shortage is Rs. 147.75 crores approximately.

(c) The steps taken are:

(i) In respect of the units of 60 MW at Faridabad Extension Projects, commissioned on the 22nd December, 1974, M/s. BHEL, the suppliers of the complete equipment, have been requested to look into the teething problems being experienced by this unit and to ensure that the unit is able to give its rated capacity and output on a sustained basis expeditiously;

(ii) Efforts are being made to commission the 2nd unit of 60 MW capacity at Faridabad Extension Project expeditiously.

(iii) Commissioning of the 3rd unit of 100 MW capacity at the Badarpur Thermal Power Station is also being expedited.

(iv) Recently RAPP Nuclear Power Station has also been brought into the Northern Regional Gird by the parallelling of the Rajasthan System with the Northern Regional Gird. Power to the extent of 50/60 MW is being made available to Punjab and Haryana States depending upon the individual needs and availability.

Working of Nepa Mills

1379. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints about the working of Nepa Mills have been received;

(b) whether the working of the Mills and quality of the newsprint produced as well as supply are unsatisfactory; and

(c) if so, the action taken to improve the working and eliminating the cause of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Some complaints have been received about the quality of newsprint and certain other aspects of the working of Nepa Mills.

(b) The poor quality of Nepa Mills newsprint arises partly from the quality of raw materials available and partly from interruptions in power supply. The output of newsprint at Nepa Mills has increased significantly. The working of the Mills has in general been satisfactory, and the supply of newsprint from the Mills has been in accordance with allocations made by the Registrar of Newspapers.

(c) Efforts are being made continuously to improve the working of the Mills. The system of allocation of newsprint is being streamlined to eliminate complaints of some newspapers whose requirements could not be met by Nepa Mills because of non-standard size newsprint demanded by them earlier from the Nepa Mills.

Opening of Tribal Blocks in Kerala

1380. SHRI A. K GOPALAN. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Tribal Blocks are there at present in Kerala;

(b) whether any representation has been received from Kerala Government to open more Tribal Blocks in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There is one Tribal Development Block in Kerala viz. Attapady Tribal Development Block.

(b) and (c). In the Fifth Five Year Plan a Sub-Plan for areas having more than 50 per cent tribal concentration is being formulated. The Sub-Plan of Kerala was discussed by the Planning Commission in Janunary 1975 and the State Government have been requested to revise it. The Tribal Development Block in its present form will cease from the current financial year and Integrated Tribal Development Projects will be prepared to cover the Sub-Plan areas. The State Government have been requested to prepare integrated tribal development projects for these areas.

Demands made by overseers in P. & T. Department

1381. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the demands made by the Cash and Mail overseers in P. & T. Department for grant of daily allowance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The demand was considered by the Third Pay Commission and the Commission did not recommend the grant of daily allowance. However, this category of staff is granted reimbursement of actual conveyance charges for journeys performed by them by road. For journeys performed by them by Rail or Steamer, they get mileage allowance. They are also entitled to Night Halt Allowance.

Malpractices in Kusunda Collieries under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

1382. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether his attention nas been drawn to the malpractices existing in Kusunda Collieries under the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those indulging in malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In August, 1974, the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, alleged certain malpractices in Kusunda Collieries under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited. The matter was looked into and it was found that the allegations could not be substantiated. Certain other allegations were also raised by some workers of the Kusunda Collieries in December, 1974 and they are under enquiry.

Interrogation of Rameshwarnath Kad, for throwing a bomb on J.P.'s procession at Patna

1383. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whethre Government Agency-- the Research and Analysis Wing has been supervised by Remeshwarnath Kad;

(b) whether Rameshwarnath Kad has been organising 'Indira Brigade' in Patna; and

(c) whether Rameshwarnath Kad was interrogated recently at Patna in connection with the investigation on the alleged throwing of a bomb at J.P.'s procession in Patna in November, 1974 by members of the Indira Brigade?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c). The question probably refers to Shri R. N. Kao, Secretary in the Department of Cabinet Affairs. He is not connected with the 'Indira Brigade' in any way and he has not been interrogated in connection with the alleged throwing of a bomb at Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan's procession at Patna.

Pending application of representative of Tarun Bharat, Belgaum daily for accredition

1384. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the application of the representative of Tarun Bharat, Belgaum (Daily) has been pending consideration for the accredition by the Central Press Accredition Committee over a year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether accredition has been given to weeklies dailies which do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the rules; and

(d) if so, the names of such representatives and their journals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The request of the Editor, Tarun Bharat, Belgaum for accreditation of Shri R. C. Pradhan as their Correspondent received in March, 1973 was not initially recommended by the Central Press Accreditation Committee in its meeting held in December, 1973 and this was communicated to the Editor. Subsequently, in the meeting held in December, 1974, the Committee considered the accreditation of Shri Pradhan jointly on behalf of (1) Tarun Bharat, Belgaum (2) Janata, Bombay and (3) Sadhana, Poona and recommended his accreditation on joint basis for the first two papers after receipt of formal requests from the Editors concerned which are still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Accreditation is granted on the recommendation of the Central Press Accreditation Committee which examines all applications in the light of the accreditation rules and conventions before making any recommendations.

(d) Does not arise.

Conversion to Christianity in N.E. region

1385. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation under the leadership of a former IAS official has been active throughout the North Eastern region converting non-Christian tribals into Christianity;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to curb these activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). An organisation known as the North Bank Baptist Christian Association with headquarters in Darrang District (Assam), with which a former IAS Officer is associated, has come to notice doing missionary work in some districts of Assam and the neighbourhood.

(c) Appropriate action is taken whenever any activity in contravention of the law comes to notice.

Issue of letter of intent to M/s. Maruti Ltd. for small car

1386. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Letter of intent' issued to Maruti Ltd. Haryana, stipulates that the small car to be manufactured at the Company's factory has to be hundred percent indigenous, and that, all the machinery and components for the purpose have to be procured from indigenous sources;

(b) if so, whether the proto-type 'Maruti car' sent to the V.R.D.E. at Ahmedabad was approved by Government and the licence for its manufacture issued to Maruti Ltd.;

(c) if so, whether it has been alleged that the car which was sent to Ahmedabad and which is still there is fitted with an imported engine from West Germany;

(d) whether it has also been alleged that one Mr. W.H.F. Muller, a foreign national working with M/s. Maruti Technical Services Ltd. brought the imported engine by Air; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Licence was issued on approval of the prototype by the V. R. D. E.

(c) This Ministry has no information that the prototype which was sent to the VRDE for tests was fitted with an imported engine. The manufacturer has, on the contrary, affirmed that all assemblies, sub-assemblies and components fitted on the prototype are indigenous.

(d) and (e). The Ministry has no information that the engine fitted on the prototype was alleged to be imported in the manner stated.

Changes in Industrial Licence Policy

1387. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a proposal to effect a radical change in the industrial Licence Policy;

(b) whether as per the said proposal, the concept of "capacity fixation" is to be given up and the licensees will not be bound by capacity limit;

(c) the salient features of the said proposal;

(d) whether he agreed that the said proposal, if implemented, will further strengthen the position of larger and large business houses;

(e) whether he also agrees that his proposal if implemented, will ruin thousands of small entrepreneurs; and

(f) if the answers to (d) & (e) be in the negative, arguments in defense of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is no proposal for any radical change in industrial licensing policy, and Government's industrial policy is guided by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to give up capacity fixation, but merely to rationalise the same, extending the concept—already applicable for industries like sugar and cotton textiles—of capacity fixation norms in terms of input and machine capacity, wherever possible, so that there is greater clarity in the concept of capacity licensed, and there is possibility of increased output through greater productivity with the same equipment. It is also proposed to impart greater flexibility to manufacture items of key importance, as for instance, by diversification within industrial machinery and machine tool industries, within licensed capacity, so that machinery fabrication capacity is used to the fullest extent and temporary recession in the demand for a specific product does not inhibit the production of other equipment items for which demand may exist and for which presently installed capacity can be used.

(d) No, Sir. The proposal is calculated to facilitate increased production of essential items, as well as increased employment, with minimum investment, and also, over a longer term, bring greater clarity to the concept of installed capacity wherever it is possible to redefine capacity in terms of inputs or machine capacity.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations made by Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption

1388. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state what action if any, has been taken on the implementation of recommendations made by the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption set up by Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Action has been taken to remedy shortages and augment production and distribution of essential commodities. The identification of essential needs and priorities, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee of Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption set up by the Planning Commission, was discussed at Regional Conferences of State Ministers for Food, Civil Supplies and Cooperation held recently. The consensus was that the initial priorities should be in respect of distribution of commodities of basic necessity, namely, foodgrains including coarse grains and pulses

where necessary, sugar, standard cloth, vanaspati including edible oils, cheap fuel (soft coke and kerosene) and salt in vulnerable areas like metropolitan and large urban areas, labour concentrations in mining, industrial and plantation areas, district headquarters, hill areas and rural areas, in districts which are chronically scarcity affected or deficit. The demand for commodities like pulses in the Eastern and South-Eastern Zones, coarse grains in the hill areas and in Maharashtra and Gujarat; mustard oil in West Bengal; and salt in the Eastern and North-Eastern Zones will have to be met specially It was also recommended that effective measures should be taken to ensure equitable distribution of cement, paper and stationery for students, diesel oil for agricultural purposes, essential drugs, soap, matches, baby food, tyres and tubes, common footwear and soda ash.

Supply of wagons to Railway

1389. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any system of long term contracting with the Railways for wagons with suitable provisions for price escalations is being worked out to ensure fuller utilisation of capacity of the wagon-building industry and also for plan production for export in a better manner;

(b) whether at present there is a heavy back-log of about 30,000 wagons to be supplied to the Railways, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the present pricing formula is likely to undergo any change so as to compensate the manufacturing units for the violent fluctuations in the price of inputs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The reasons principally are operational and financial difficulties, untimely supply of components and non-availability of materials.

(c) The effort has been to evolve a formula which not only takes into account the real effective price as the base but comprises critical ingredients in escalation during execution.

Import of tyres and tubes for scooters

1390. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of allowing the import of tyres and tubes for scooters to make good the gap between the demand and supply: and

(b) if so, whether a final decision in the matter has been taken and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The question regarding the import of tyres and tubes for scooters to meet the gap between the demand and supply is under examination.

Material for publication of Book "Last Days of Netaji"

1391. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the publication of a book "Last Days of

Netaji" by Shri Khosla, which quoted very extensively materials of the Report on Inquiry into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose almost verbatim;

(b) whether preparation of manuscript of such a book, and its composition and the work of printing, altogether led to the disclosure of material, before the Report was placed before the Lok Sabha on 3rd September, 1974;

(c) whether permission was sought from Government in advance to use the materials of the Report before it was placed in the Lok Sabha if so, the facts thereabout; and

(d) whether Shri Khosla, by publishing the book in a manner as it has been done, violated the terms of his appointment as Chairman of the Commission and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY) (a) Government have seen the book "Last Days of Netaji" written by Shri Justice Khosla.

(b) and (d) Facts regarding the publication of the book are being ascertained

(c) No, Sir.

Grant of pension to freedom fighters amongst INA civilians and members of I.I.L.

1392. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of applications received from the civilan INA personnel and the members of Indian Independence League their gallant part in the war of liberation of India conducted under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, seeking freedom fighter's pension;

(b) the number of pensions so far sanctioned, State wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to quickly consider the applications;

(d) whether Shri Anand Mohan Sahai, a civilian Indian Independence League man who was the Cabinet Secretary and who is the only person of high authority of the former Azad Hind Government now living, will be taken as a member of the Advisory Committee to help the Government to deal with the applications of civilian INA and members of Indian Independence League seeking freedom fighters pension; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) So far 13,036 applications from the civilian INA personnel and the members of Indian Independence League have been received.

(b) The information is given in the statement attached

(c) to (e). A Committee with Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, as its Chairman, has been set up to scrutinise applications for pension from Ex-INA personnel who are unable to produce documentary evidence regarding suffering undergone by them. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

1. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan—Chairman.
2. Shri Mohan Singh, M.P., Member.
3. Shri S. M. Ghose, Freedom Fighter, Member.

Shri Rabinder Nath Tyagi (Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence), Member.

5. Shri L. D. Hindi (Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Member Secretary.

Since this Committee already includes two—Ex-INA members, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri Mohan Singh, it is not proposed to expand it further.

Statement

Number of Ex-INA Personnel (Civilians) who have been sanctioned pension (State-wise)

Sl. No	Name of the State Union Territory	Total number of persons sanctioned pension
1	Andhra Pradesh	3
2	Bihar	1
3	Chandigarh	6
4	Delhi	4
5	Harvana	3
6	Kerala	3
7	Manipur	1
8	Maharashtra	1
9	Punjab	697
10	Tamil Nadu	3
11	Uttar Pradesh	2
12	West Bengal	2
	Total	726

Threat to 'gherao' the Parliament

1393. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an open threat to 'gherao' the Parliament has been given by certain public figures and forces; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps Government propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) Government have information that some opposition parties are planning to organise a rally towards the Parliament on March 6, 1975. Full vigilance is being maintained and appropriate measures will be taken for maintenance of law and order

Cooperation between India and Canada in the field of Nuclear Energy

1394. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether any talks have taken place or are likely to take place between Indian and Canadian represen-

tatives in the matter of cooperation between two countries in the field of nuclear energy; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Discussions were held recently between Indian and Canadian representatives relating to cooperation in the field of nuclear energy;

(b) The discussions were of an exploratory nature and no final decisions were taken.

Letter of intent to Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation for Production of Refractories

1395. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation has obtained a letter of intent for the production of refractories;

(b) if so, the salient features of the letter of intent; and

(c) the steps taken by the Corporation for the production of refractories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited were granted a letter of intent on 6th October, 1971, for establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Hospet (Karnataka) for the manufacture of the following refractory items for the capacities indicated against each, subject to their finalising arrangements for the import of capital goods to the satisfaction of Government:—

(i) Fire Bricks - 70,000 tonnes per annum
(ii) Silica Bricks 20,000 ,, ,, ,,
(iii) Basic Bricks 40,000,, ,, ,,

(c) The Corporation have not taken any effective steps so far to establish the project for production of Refractory items, as they have not been able to locate a suitable party for implementing the project in the Joint Sector or find adequate resources on their own to implement the project.

Assistance sought by Karnataka for Implementation of Hydro Thermal Projects

1396. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hydro thermal projects with their respective generat-

ing capacities that are awaiting implementation in Karnataka State;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government for assistance to implement these projects; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). All the projects included in the Draft Fifth Plan of Karnataka are being implemented. The State Government has, however, sought additional funds, outside the approved annual Plan ceiling, for the Kalinadi project, which is under implementation

The Government of Karnataka have also submitted reports for the following five projects:

1 Varahi . Installed capacity 2 × 115MW

2 Bedthi . Installed capacity 2 × 105MW

3 Chakra Diversion scheme enabling 500 million units per year from Sharavathi

4. Kalinadi Stage II 2 × 25MW + 3 × 32MW + 3X25 MW

5. Sharavathi Tail Race . 6x40 MW

The question of implementing these projects would only arise when they have been included in the Plan, and financial resources located.

Central Assistance for Sub-Plan for Development of Western Ghats

1397 SHRI P. R SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the sub-plan for the development of Western Ghats has been completed and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) the assistance given to different States to implement the sub-plan in the year 1974-75; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given in 1975-76 state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). While the preparation of a sub-Plan for the Western Ghats region is not at present envisaged, schemes for the development of this area have been prepared and are being implemented.

(b) Rs. 1.50 crores have been allocated in 1974-75 as Central assistance to the concerned States.

(c) The quantum of assistance proposed to be given in 1975-76 is under consideration.

HMT (International)

1398. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. has set up its subsidiary, H.M.T. (International) recently; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. H. M. T. (International) has been incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary company of HMT having its registered office in Bangalore to take over the international operations of HMT. In addition to this the subsidiary company will look after the exports of allied products of other reputed Indian firms; use export markets as the testing grounds for Indian products and technology competence and provide necessary feed-back information to update the technology of Indian products.

Government Advertisements to Newspapers

1399. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether five big newspapers in the country got 62 per cent of the total advertisement budget of Government of India while the balance was shared by thousands of small newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to encourage small papers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

News item captioned "Poor Plant Maintenance Blamed for Power cuts"

1400. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in a local daily dated the 3rd January, 1975 under the caption "poor plant maintenance blamed for power cuts"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Hydro Power Stations are being utilised to the optimum capacity depending upon the availability of the water in the reservoirs. In so far as increasing generation from thermal stations are concerned, the Ministry of Energy has taken a number of measures, such as arranging proper quality of coal, timely supply of spares both indigenous as well as the imported, adequate training of operation and maintenance personnel and modernisation of maintenance procedures, etc. These measures have shown significant improvement in respect of the thermal generation which has increased by about 10 per cent during April to December, 1974, as compared to the corresponding period last year.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI CM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 1548 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 378(E) dated the 26th August, 1974.

(ii) G.S.R. 1349 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 377(E) dated the 26th August, 1974.

(iii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rule, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1975.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 92 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1975.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1975.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1975.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 95 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1975.

(viii) The All India Services (Dearness Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1975.

(ix) G.S.R. 176 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 778 dated the 16th July, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9008/75].

STATEMENT *re.* DELAY IN LAYING A NOTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying *Notification No G.S.R 1165 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1974 [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9009/75].

*Laid on the Table on 20th December, 1974.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 —

(i) The Paper (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No S O. 742 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1974

(ii) The Paper (Control of Production) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O 172 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1975. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9010/75]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF COIR BOARD FOR 1972-73

SHRI A P SHARMA On behalf of Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library See No* LT-9011/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 1342 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9012/75].

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

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श्री मधु लिमये (बंका) मैंने पांच प्रिविलेज के नोटिस दिए हैं। उनमें से कोई एक भी आज नहीं लिया जाएगा, मैंने आपसे तफसील के साथ अपने पत्र में सारी बातें बताई हैं। अगर आप विचार कर रहे हैं तो कोई बात नहीं है।

MR SPEAKER I think I have disposed of all of them Shri Yadav to continue his speech He is absent. Shri Negi

May I remind you again that today we are celebrating the twenty-fifth Anniversary of our Parliament and Constitution Don't leave the Parliament just in absent-mindedness; sometimes it becomes a bit of habit with us to leave in the evening, don't be absent-minded today please, don't forget it It is an important occasion; we have a reception after that. We have arranged a special programme.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Are you celebrating the original Constitution or what you made of it?

MR. SPEAKER. I beg your pardon .

SHRI PILOO MODY: I asked: Are you celebrating the original Constitution or what you have made of it?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Piloo Mody when you will succeed to have another one, we will celebrate that also;

but I don't think in any other Constitution, you will ever be interested.

SHRI PILOO MODY. Probably not. In any case Mr. Mujibur Rahman's Constitution is not acceptable to us.

MR. SPEAKER· Should we have some extra time? May I request all of you to please listen? Can the Prime Minister reply today or tomorrow? Because, just at the end, I have received many requests by hon Members. As you know, I can extend the time if you like by half an hour or one hour because the Business Advisory Committee has given me latitude for allotment upto one hour.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) You may extend it by one hour It will not be over today. We should get that one hour.

MR SPEAKER· So, the Prime Minister will be replying tomorrow; if we extead time by one hour as you decided, I will exercise it in favour of Members.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Members should get that one hour; Mr Somnath Chatterji has to speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When it is extended by one hour, you should get 1½ minutes

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12.04 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS—*Contd.*

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो बोलने का अवसर दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू।

मुझे खुशी है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपना अभिभाषण पहले हिन्दी मे और उसके बाद अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे लिए बड़े गौरव की बात है क्योंकि हमने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाया है। हम हिन्दी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मच पर ले जाना चाहत है। जब ऐसी बात है तो यहा पर हिन्दी मे बोलना हम अपनी बइज्जती समझे तो यह बात समझ मे नही आती है। इसलिए यह फख्र की बात है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपना भाषण हिन्दी मे पहले पढा और बाद मे अग्रजी मे।

मुझे यह कहते हुए बिल्कुल भी झिझक नही है कि राष्ट्रपति ने देश मे जो वस्तु स्थिति है उसका एक सही चित्रण हमारे सामने किया है। किस तरह से इस स्थिति से सरकार निपटना चाहती है, इसका विवरण भी उन्होने अपने अभिभाषण मे किया है। हम आशा करते हैं कि देश आगे तरक्की करता हुआ बढता जायेगा। हमारे विरोधी भाई देश मे सरकार को बदनाम करने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि देश मे भुखमरी है, बरोजगारी है, भ्रष्टाचार है, महगाई है। अपने भाषणो मे इन सब का राग अलापते नही थकते हैं। मैं मानता हू कि देश मे महगाई है, भ्रष्टाचार है, तथा दूसरी बाते हैं। लेकिन देखना पडेगा कि ये बाते हैं क्यो। जब आप लोग मिलो, कारखानो आदि मे हडताल कराते हैं तो इसका स्वाभाविक तौर पर यही नतीजा निकलेगा कि पैदावार बन्द हो जायेगी और महगाई अपने आप बढेगी। मैं तो कहता हू कि इस महगाई के लिए भी मेरे वही भाई जिम्मेदार हैं जोकि इस महगाई के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं। उनका केवल एक ही मकसद होता है कि किसी प्रकार से सरकार को बदनाम किया जाए और अपना उल्लू सीधा किया जाये ताकि भविष्य मे देश की बागडोर उनके हाथ मे आ सके। मैं उनको चेतावनी देना चाहता हू कि भारत की जनता आज जागरूक हो चुकी है। वह जान चुकी है कि कौन उसका हितैषी है और कौन उसके हितो के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर रहा है। ये चाहे जितने मगरमच्छ के आसू बहाते रहें जनता के ऊपर इसका कोई असर

[श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी]

नही पड सकता है। आज तक जो पाच ग्राम चुनाव हुए है वे इस बात के साक्षी है कि जनता इनके साथ नही है, हमारे साथ है। यह मैं उनको स्पष्ट रूप से बता देना चाहता हू।

मुझे इस समय एक बात याद आती है। एक बार इग्लैंड मे श्री बर्नार्ड शाह घूमने जा रहे थे। उनके साथ उस समय एक मोटे व्यापारी भी थे। रास्ते मे चलते हुए उस व्यापारी ने बर्नार्ड शाह से कहा कि अगर कोई आपको देख ले तो यही कहेगा कि इग्लैंड मे भुखमरी है। इस पर उन्होने तपाक से जवाब दिया कि बिल्कुल ठीक बात है लेकिन आपको देख कर उसको भुखमरी का कारण भी नजर आ जायेगा। वही हालत आज हमारे यहा है। हम मानते है कि हमारे यहा बेकारी है, बेरोजगारी है, भुखमरी है लेकिन इसका कारण भी जनता को मालूम हो गया है। मैं आशा करता हू कि हमारे विरोधी दल वालो का जो रवैया रहा है वे समझेगे कि वह ठीक नही रहा है, वे अब भी सम्भल जायेगे और कोशिश करेगे, सरकार के साथ मिल कर काम करेगे, सरकार की जो गलतिया हैं उनको सरकार को बतायेगे और सही रास्ते पर सरकार को लाने की कृपा करेगे ताकि देश की नाव अच्छी तरह से पार हो सके।

आज देश मे ऐसे अनासर भी सिर उठा रहे हैं जोकि सेना को अनुशासन भग करने के लिए भड़का रहे हैं, और देश के सविधान को ही समाप्त कर देना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने काफी समय तक सब्र से काम ले लिया है। आप ने काफी इस पर सोचा है, काफी उनको मौका दिया है। जब भी मौका आया है सेना ने देश की रक्षा के लिए अपना बलिदान दिया है। सेना ने बहुत बहादुरी दिखाई है ऐसे वक्त पर। एक बार नही, दो बार नही, तीन बार वह दिखा चुकी है। ऐसी बहादुरी उसने दिखाई है कि कुछ ही दिनो के अन्दर अन्दर 93,000 दुश्मन के सैनिकों से हथियार डलवा दिये हैं और देश के माथे को ऊंचा किया है। ऐसी सेना को अनुशासन भग का उपदेश देना, अनुशासन भंग कराने के लिए उसको प्रोत्साहित करना, मैं समझता हू कि देश के साथ गद्दारी करना है और इससे हमे सावधान हो जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हू कि इसके बारे मे पूरे उपाय आपको अभी से कर लेने चाहिये।

इसके अलावा एक और बात भी है। हमारी प्रधान मत्री जी ने बडी सूझबूझ के साथ, बडी योग्यता के साथ राजनीतिक कुशलता का परिचय देते हुए शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब के साथ एक समझौता किया है। उस समझौते के फलस्वरूप शेख साहब ने जम्मू काश्मीर की बागडोर सम्भाल ली है, वहा मुख्य मत्री की गद्दी पर बैठ गये हैं। लेकिन पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मत्री मार्शल भुट्टो साहब आज बडे जोरो से बावेला मचा रहे हैं और अपने देश मे हडताल तक करने का आह्वान कर रहे हैं। यद्यपि यह हमारा आतरिक मामला था और उन्हे इसमे बोलना भी नही चाहिए था लेकिन वह बोले जिसका हमे दुख है। लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा दुख हमे तब होता है जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारी ससद् के अन्दर भी ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जोकि इस समझौते के खिलाफ भुट्टो साहब की आवाज मे आवाज मिला कर इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हू, और यह सदन भी जानता है, कि भुट्टो अपने आप कुछ नही बोल रहे है, बल्कि अमरीका की आवाज उनकी जुबान से निकलती है, वह अमरीका के इशारे पर नाचते हैं और उसके इशारे पर बोलते हैं। क्या मैं मान लू कि हमारे जो भाई यहां पर इस समझौते का विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे भी अमरीका के एजेन्ट हैं? अगर मैं यह मान लू, तो मैं समझता हूं कि मैं कोई गुनाह का काम नहीं कर रहा हूं।

मुझे अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के बारे में भी कुछ निवेदन करना है। मेरा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र बिल्कुल पहाड़ो से घिरा हुआ है। हमारे यहां एसेम्बली का एक क्षेत्र लगभग 5000 वर्ग किलोमीटर का पड़ता है। हमारे आठ पहाड़ी जिलो की आबादी उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी का 4 परसेंट है, लेकिन हमारा क्षेत्रफल उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रफल का 17 परसेंट है। हमारा क्षेत्र पहाड़ी है, ऊबड़-खाबड़ है और वहां यातायात के साधनो का बिल्कुल अभाव है।

अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की वार्षिक योजना के लिए 1975-76 में लगभग 106 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इन 8 पहाड़ी जिलो के लिए केवल 25 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। अगर क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से रुपया बांटा जाता, तो हम 60 करोड़ रुपये के हकदार होते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। क्या नहीं किया गया? —इस लिए कि हमारी आबादी कम है। लगभग 430 सदस्यो की एसम्बली में हमारे यहां के केवल, 19 प्रतिनिधि है और 19 प्रतिनिधियो की आवाज वहां नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज के समान है।

जहां तक हमारे लिए योजना बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, अगर हमारे यहां के पहाड़ो की चोटियो पर और घाटियो में जा कर वहां की आबो-हवा, भौगोलिक स्थिति और वहां के हिमपात को देख कर योजना बनाई जाये, तब तो हमारा कल्याण हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर लखनऊ में बिजली के पंखे के नीचे बैठ कर हमारे लिए योजना बनती है, तो हम कभी पनप नहीं सकते है, हमारा कभी विकास नहीं हो सकता है। मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हू कि अगर सरकार हमारे इन 8 पर्वतीय जिलों को अलग प्रान्त का दर्जा दे दे, तो हमारा कल्याण हो सकता है, हम को मौका मिल सकता है कि हम अपने क्षेत्र के उत्थान और विकास के लिए कुछ कर सकें।

हमारे यहां अपार जल-सम्पत्ति है, खनिज पदार्थों का भंडार भरा हुआ है। इसके अलावा हमारे यहां अपार वन-सम्पदा है। उसका दोहन हो रहा है, लेकिन हमें उसमें लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इसका कारण यह है कि हम अपने क्षेत्र के केवल रक्षक है, मगर हम उसके विकास के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

अभी पिछले दो वर्ष पूर्व एक पर्वतीय विकास परिषद बनाया गया, लेकिन वह परिषद बिल्कुल पंगु है। उसके हाथ में कोई ताकत नहीं है। वह कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकता है और न ही कोई योजना बना कर उसको कार्य रूप में परिणत कर सकता है क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा और अधिकार नहीं है। दूसरे विभागो से सलाह करके उसने योजना बनाली है, और उसके बाद भी उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि अगर किसी योजना को असफलता मिलती है तो कलंक का टीका पर्वतीय विकास परिषद् पर लगेगा। मैं समझता हू कि यह विकास परिषद् हमारे विकास के लिए नहीं है बल्कि वह हमारे लिए एक प्रकार से अभिशाप है।

आज हमारे लोगो की क्या दशा है, आप यहां दिल्ली की झुग्गी-झोपड़ियो में जा कर देखिये। हमारे पहाड़ी या तो बर्तन मांजने वाले मिलेंगे या दूसरे किस्म के घरेलू नौकर मिलेंगे। वे लोग झुग्गी-झोपड़ियो में किस बुरी तरह जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे है, अगर आप यह देखेंगे, तो आप के दिल दहल जायेंगे, आप पसीज जायेंगे, और आप हमारी दरख्वास्त को मंजूर करने के लिए जरूर तैयार हो जायेंगे।

मैं और कुछ न कहते हुए राष्ट्रपति महोदय को उनके सुन्दर अभिभाषण पर अनेक धन्यवाद देता हू। मैं आशा करता हू कि हमारी सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के इन 8 पहाड़ी जिलों का जरूर ख्याल रखेगी। अगर वह

[श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी]

उनको अलग प्रान्त का दर्जा देगी अगर अभी नही दे सकती, तो कम से कम उनको एक केन्द्र-शासित प्रान्त बना दिया जाये, यह मेरी नम्र शब्दों मे और बलपूर्वक दरख्वास्त है। इस समय हमारे विरोधी भाई वर्तमान स्थिति से नाजायज लाभ उठा रहे है। हमारे नौजवान सीमात पर पहरा देते है, लेकिन उनको हर वक्त फिक्र रहती है कि घर मे हमारी बीवी अकेली रहती है, उसको पानी के लिए दो मील नीचे जाना पड़ता है, जब तक वह पानी का घड़ा लेकर आयेगी, तब तक बच्चों की देखभाल कौन करेगा, उनकी सफाई धुलाई कैसे की जायेगी। वहा शिक्षा का भी यही हाल है।

मैं फिर एक बार सरकार से, और खास तौर से अपनी प्रधान मंत्री जी से, जिनका सिद्धान्त ही यह है कि देश मे समाजवाद लाया जाये और गरीबी को हटाया जाये, दरख्वास्त करता हू कि वे इस पहाडी क्षेत्र की तरफ ध्यान देकर मेरी माग स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै इस धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Mr Speaker, Sir, when the President addressed both the Houses of Parliament, my party could not attend Parliament because of the situation in the Jama Masjid area. Sir, there was also no mention of this in the President's Address. Sir, this matter has been discssed in the House several times. I do not want to add anything except to request the Government to order a judicial enquiry because so many allegations have been made by Members including responsible members like Shrimati Subhadra Joshi. Sir, the truth can be found out only if a judicial probe is ordered. Sir, if we do not do that, the police will not act in a tactful manner in situations like this. Sir, if the Police had acted with some tact, innocent people would not have been massacred in old Delhi. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Home Minister to order a judicial probe into this matter when the situation becomes normal.

Sir, the President has mentioned about the Government's action in regard to economic offences and I am very happy that it had its desired effect. But, Sir, Government will have to be very cautious in this matter because they always depend on the reports of the officers who are prejudiced and who sometimes act in a very communal way. Sir, there is a feeling in Kerala that MISA was used with a communal bias. In the past, so many innocent people have been detained under the Defence of India Rules and other Acts because of the reports of the officers. These people do not have the right to appear in a court of law and defend themselves Therefore, a review must be effected very seriously and innocent people should not suffer because of the baseless reports motivated by the communalism of the officers dealing with this

I am here reminded of a small incident in Kerala where a man was arrested but was released on parole to attend the marriage of his daughter. The next day the son-in-law was arrested under MISA for an offence said to have been committed in 1972. This is the cruel way in which officers behave. If they wanted to arrest him, they could have done so the previous year before that. They did not do that. They waited till the marriage was celebrated. The officers knew that the marriage was going to be celebrated. Just think of the worry of the bride who was separated from her husband the next day when they should have been together on a honeymoon. The officers could have waited for a few more days when they and waited for three years.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): There is not a single member present in the Treasury Benches.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): I wanted to point out the same thing.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: It is being recorded and will be brought to their notice.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Under the rules, a Parliamentary Secretary is also a Minister.

SHRI C. H MOHAMED KOYA: As I was saying, this is the cruel way in which the police officers function.

About smuggling, this has been going on for the last so many years Government is responsible for not tackling this.

MR SPEAKER: May I ask him to keep waiting for the Minister?

Let us see how much time they take to come here.—

Is there any Minister here?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Someone is there.

SHRI C. H MOHAMED KOYA: I hope my appeal will be heard by the solitary member in the Treasury Benches who is kind enough to be there when discussion on the policies of the Government is on. This is the irresponsibility of Government. They do not pay any heed to what we say about the policies of Government. Anyhow, I hope this will be recorded and sent to the Ministers and they will take Parliament seriously.

Another matter to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is the partiality shown in regard to the treatment of freedom fighters who took part in what is known as the Malabar rebellion or the Moplah rebellion. The Kerala Government have considered them to be patriots deserving assistance and pension, but the Central Government in their wisdom consider that they are not patriots Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru have testified to the fact that they were freedom fighters Of course, it was true that towards the end of the rebellion some incidents had taken place, but all the same, they are freedom fighters. I have studied this There are books written on the subject by Congress leaders in Kerala like Shri K P Keshava Menon and Shri Madhavan Nair who say that the rebellion was part of our national freedom struggle But the Central Government here does not think so and refuses to give them pension. This partiality should be ended and Government should see that they are also given their pension.

It was really a horrible incident when the British Government put all the freedom fighters in a wagon and closed it When the train reached Podanur, many people were found dead There were Hindus also. These people are not eligible for pension. But those who ran away when the police came and were given an imprisonment of six months or more are given pension. This was brought to the notice of the Kerala Government and they have declared that these freedom fighters are eligible for pension. Unfortunately, the Central Government think otherwise. This communal partiality should end.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The Communist Government in Kerala is also partial?

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: It is not communist. The hon. member should educate himself. He should know that the Congress is a party there.

I want to say something about the representation of the Muslim com-

[Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya]

munity in services. Government should at least hold an enquiry and see what percentage of the Muslim community is in the services. They should take adequate measures to see that minorities get their representation in the Government services. Kerala is a neglected and backward State. By exporting tea, coffee, cardamom, ginger, timber and other things it helps the country as a whole to earn foreign exchange but it is neglected and it is suffering because we have not got enough food. Government of India must see that Kerala is given sufficient aid to maintain 12 oz. of ration because it produces things for export to earn foreign exchange for the Central exchequer.

I want to refer to the proposal for an aerodrome in Calicut. Malabar part of Kerala was a very big business centre but unfortunately that area has not been connected with the outside world. For the last 25 years there was this demand but the Government of India paid no heed. At last the Kerala Government even acquired the land. Approach roads had been constructed. But no action has been taken by the Government of India. Calicut is still not connected with the outside world. I hope the Government would take early steps in this direction.

The President refers to the shortage of electricity and power in the country. But unfortunately the hydro-electric schemes of Kerala are delayed for lack of funds. It is time that the Central Government assured the Kerala Government help to complete their hydro electric schemes because in that case it will make Kerala self-sufficient and Kerala can even supply electricity to neighbouring states of Tamilnadu and Mysore. A little help from the Central Government would solve the problem of electricity not only in Kerala but also in Tamilnadu and Karnataka as well. The Government of India is not paying any heed to the request of the Government of Kerala for help in this direction.

I am raising only small points. I do not want to refer to the economic situation in the country or the policy of the Government because the time at my disposal is short. Sitting on the vulcane of economic crisis the President addressed the two Houses of Parliament and there is no effective remedy to the illness. Prices are even going up. The poor man finds it difficult to make both ends meet. Government is increasing the D.A. of Government officers. So far, so good. But what about poor people, middle-class people, who struggle hard. They have not done anything in the matter. There is no effective policy so far as the ills of the country are concerned What was the price of essential articles last year and what is the price now? I am not asking for any raise in the daily allowance of Members of Parliament You think of the poor man For arresting the rise in prices, no effective steps are taken.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: They have stablished for some months now.

SHRI C. H MOHAMED KOYA: It may be all right for you but for the poor man it is very difficult. The price of a common man's daily necessities it still going up. The price of foodgrains had gone up and foodgrains are the most essential thing for the poor man. The Railway Minister in his wisdom has increased the freight on foodgrains. This is the contribution you are making to stabilise the prices. If essential articles like food, clothes and other things are not made available to the poor at reasonable prices, the economic problem of the country will not be solved. People will ask for more wages, there will be agitation for more wages, you will give them more wages and prices will again go up. People will have no fixed income. People who are at the starvation level find it very difficult. If they do not have adequate salaries to depend upon, how will they live? These things are not thought of at all, the position of the poor man is not thought of at all. Nothing

tangible, nothing effective, nothing creative has been done to arrest the rise in prices and we are still complacent saying that international prices have been rising. That is not the solution. What is the income of the average man in the other countries and what is the income of the average man in India? You simply take refuge under the statement that the international situation is bad and therefore our situation is also bad and therefore we have no solution. This is not the way to tackle this matter. I hope, therefore, Government will take up this matter very seriously and give priority to essential articles. It is alright that we have got an international name by nuclear explosion and all that but the poor man finds no solace in that. He has to get his food.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और पक्ष तथा विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन का भी समर्थन करता हूं, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट के जितने मैम्बर हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, वे देश की सद्भावना के साथ ही कोई बात यहां पर कहते हैं ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है कि आज देश में ऐसे बहुत से पिछड़े इलाके हैं, ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां जमीन तो है लेकिन उस की उन्नति नही हुई है, क्योंकि उन को सुविधायें नही मिली—ऐसे क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जायगा । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि आज 82 प्रतिशत वर्ग ऐसा है जो पिछड़ा हुआ है, जिन में किसान हैं, हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, अल्पसंख्याक हैं, इन लोगों को सही तरीके से उन्नति का लाभ नहीं मिला । इन के लिए न कहीं संगठन में जगह है और न सरकार में जगह है । इन लोगों की ओर अब विशेष ध्यान दिया जायगा ।

हमारे यहां शिक्षा के लिए हमेशा कहा जाता है कि उस में आमूल परिवर्तन होगा, लेकिन वह परिवर्तन होता नहीं है, क्योंकि परिवर्तन करना मंत्री के हाथ में नहीं है, परिवर्तन करना नौकरों के हाथ में है । आज नौकर हुकूमत में हैं । आज हर पार्टी कहती है कि देश से भ्रष्टाचार मिटना चाहिए—लेकिन मिटे कैसे, क्योंकि सभी भ्रष्ट हैं । भ्रष्टाचार कोई एक आदमी नही करता है या कोई एक पार्टी नहीं करती है, भ्रष्टाचार तो सब जगह है और सब से बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार तो यह है कि आज सब जगह कुनबापरस्ती और गुट परस्ती होती है । मान लीजिए—कोई अधिकारी इंजीनियर है, वह अग्रवाल है, तो उस के विभाग में सारे अग्रवाल भर जायेंगे । यदि कोई ब्राह्मण है, या कहीं मिनिस्ट्री में कोई ब्राह्मण है, तो उसका लडका भी मिनिस्टर होगा, खुद भी मिनिस्टर होगा उस की बहु भी मिनिस्टर होगी—इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा । आज हर तरफ से प्रजातन्त्र की दुहाई दी जाती है, लेकिन प्रजातन्त्र हैं कहां ? जिस प्रजा का बहुमत है, जिन गरीबों का बहुमत है, उन के हाथ में कुछ भी नहीं है । आज जितने प्रैस हैं—वे किन के हाथ में हैं, सब पूजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं । आज राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण से घबराते हैं । क्यों घबराते हैं । राष्ट्रीयकरण अवश्य करना चाहिए, लेकिन अधूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहिए । हमारे यहां गेहूं का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ—लेकिन अधूरा हुआ किसी की नाक काट दी, किसी का कान काट दिया । सिर नहीं काटा । दुश्मन बना कर छोड़ दिया । इस लिए अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है तो पूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय और पूरी तरह से पूजीवाद को खत्म किया जाय, तब देश का कल्याण हो सकता है, लेकिन कौन करे ?

हमारे यहां अधिकारी लोग हैं, करोड़पति हैं । हमारी पार्टी में भी कई आदमी ऐसे

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी]

हैं जो चाहते हैं कि लेक्चर देने से जनता सन्तुष्ट रहे और हम गरीबों का शोषण करते रहें। यह चीज अब बरदाश्त नहीं की जा सकती। यहां पिछड़े वर्ग के कितने आदमी हैं—सब एक ही वर्ग के आदमी भरे हुए हैं। पार्टियों की भी यही हालत है। जनसंघ का नेता कौन है, संगठन कांग्रेस का नेता कौन है, कम्यूनिस्टों का नेता कौन है—मुखर्जी साहब, सब ब्राह्मण हैं। ये सब लोग गरीबों की बातें करते हैं—लेकिन ऐसी हालत में गरीब आप की मदद कैसे करेगा ?

हमारे यहां बुलन्दशहर में एक इंजीनियर हैं—बंसल साहब। हमारे यहां के किसान उन के पास गए और कहा कि तुम जनता के नौकर हो। ईमानदारी से काम करो। उस ने कहा कि हम सरकार के नौकर हैं, तुम्हारे या जनता के नौकर नहीं हैं निकालो इन को। दूसरे दिन विवाद बढ़ गया, जो भी हुआ हो, किसी ने गाली दी हो या न दी हो, मारपीट भी हो सकती है। उस के बाद जो ब्लाक प्रमुख थे, उन के साथ झगड़ा हुआ, बाद में उन को और अध्यक्ष जिला परिषद को मिनिस्ट्री में बुलाया गया और कहा गया कि माफी मांग लीजिए। अब देखिए—अधिकारी बईमानी करें, बदमाशी करें और हड़ताल भ्रष्टाचार करे और हमारे लोग शिकायत सुनाने आयें तो उनको गाली दे और उस के बाद नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां बिजलीवालों ने स्वयं हड़ताल कर दी, 5–6 दिन हड़ताल चली। उस के बाद यह मांग की गई कि जो हमारे जिला परिषद के चेअरमैन हैं—स्वामी नेमपाल ज— वे इस्तीफा दें। इस का मतलब है कि कल अधिकारी लोग हड़ताल कर देंगे और कहेंगे कि बहुगुणा जी इस्तीफा दें। इसी तरह से केन्द्र के अधिकारी कहेंगे कि इन्दिरा जी इस्तीफा दें—इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा, नेमपाल जी ने कह दिया कि मैं इस्तीफा नहीं दूंगा, मैं चुना हुआ आदमी हूं माफी नहीं मांगूंगा—जो भी घटना हुई है उसकी एन्कवायरी हो। अब नेमपालजी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और अधिकारियों की इस कार्यवाही के खिलाफ हमारे यहां, 20–25 हजार आदमियों का प्रदर्शन होने जा रहा है और मेरी अध्यक्षता में होने जा रहा है, क्योंकि मैं सब से ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार का विरोधी हूं।

इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हर तरफ अधिकारी वर्ग का ही राज्य चल रहा है। अगर हम किसी मंत्री को कोई शिकायत लिख कर भेजते हैं तो मंत्री जी की तरफ से लिख कर आ जाता है कि आपकी शिकायत निराधार है। क्यों निराधार है, क्या मंत्री वहां जांच करने गये थे ? जो अधिकारी ने लिख कर भेज दिया, वही मंत्री लोग जवाब दे देते हैं। मैंने चव्हाण साहब के जमाने में भी लिख कर भेजा था, इनका जवाब भी आ गया कि आपकी शिकायत निराधार है। मैं एक सन्यासी हूं, हर आदमी मुझे सच्ची बात कहता है, लेकिन वह बात निराधार इस लिये हो गई कि हमारे मंत्री वहां एन्कवायरी के लिये नहीं गये थे, नौकर एन्कवायरी के लिये गये थे जो लूट में हिस्सेदार होते हैं—तो इस तरह से यह नौकरों की हुकूमत है। अगर हमारे संविधान में इन नौकरों की हुकूमत खत्म नहीं की जायगी, तो इस संविधान का रखना बेकार है। अगर उससे हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होता है तो उसको आग लगा दी जाय। विधान खुदा ने नहीं बनाया है, भगवान ने नहीं बनाया है, मनुष्य ने मनुष्य के लिये बनाया है, उसके द्वारा सारे प्राणियों को सुख मिलना चाहिए। कुछ चीजें भगवान बनाता है—जैसे गन्ना भगवान ने बनाया, लेकिन उसको पेरना और उससे शक्कर बनाना मनुष्य का काम है। भगवान ने हम को पृथ्वी और आकाश दिये, मनुष्य के काम की जितनी चीजें हैं, वे पैदा कीं, व चीजें सब को बराबर मिलें, लेकिन मिलती नहीं हैं, सब कुछ अधिकारियों पर निर्भर है। गांव के

सभापति से लेकर राष्ट्रपति तक के कोई अधिकार नही हैं, सब अधिकार विश्वासघाती नौकरो के हाथ में हैं। आज किसी दारोग़ा को रुपया दे दो, तब तो कुशल है, वरना कहेगा कि चलो, अदालत में। अदालत में जाकर देखिये—ये काला काला जामा पहने मैकडो वकील घूमते रहते हैं, जो किसानो को खा जाते है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू के ज़माने मे चलते हुए मुकदमे आज भी चल रहे हैं, खत्म नही हुए हैं, वकील मर गये, लेकिन फाइलें वही पडी हुई हैं। यह क्या विधान है, जो फैसला जल्दी होना चाहिए, वह नही होता है। आज अमरीका और दूसरे मुल्को के लोग अपने एजन्टो के द्वारा हमारे यहा भ्रष्टाचार का प्रचार करा रहे है, ताकि यहा अशान्ति फैले, अराजकता फैले, और हमारी सरकार फेल हो जाय इसका नतीजा बहुत खराब निकलेगा। हमे इस तरफ बहुत गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अन्त मे, मैं अपने मन्त्रियो और सब को बता देना चाहता हू कि हमारे हाथ मे कुछ नही है, सब कुछ नौकरो के हाथ मे है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो भाषण है उसका मैं समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बाते उस सिलसिले मे कहना चाहता हू। माननीय शरद् यादव जी, जो जबलपुर क्षेत्र से चुन कर आये है उन्होने परसो डबश्चन के समय कहा था कि वह हिन्दी प्रान्त से आते है। तो कम से कम उनको यह समझना चाहिए कि हिन्दी का कोई प्रान्त नही होता बल्कि हिन्दी का देश होता है। भारतवर्ष की भाषा हिन्दी है। अगर वह प्रान्तीय भाषा है उनके अनुसार, तो मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से आ रहा हू और तेलगू बोलने वाला हू मैं किसी और प्रान्त की भाषा को क्यो सीखू? तो हिन्दी जिनकी मातृभाषा है उनको इस बात का—ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि हिन्दी किसी प्रान्त की भाषा नही बल्कि देश की भाषा है।

मुस्लिम लीग के सदस्य माननीय कोया ने भाषण देते हुए जो कहा कि कम्युनल फीलिंग, खास कर केरल मे अभी भी मौजूद है, उस बारे में मेरा कहना है कि जो जान्डिस का मरीज होता है उसको पूरी दुनिया पीली ही नजर आती है। क्योकि इसे ही लोगो ने देश का बटवारा किया है और वही मुस्लिम लीग का नाम रख कर फिर सामने आ रहे हैं। अब और क्या वह देश का करना चाहते है? आज कोई हिन्दू और मुसलमान नही है बल्कि सब भारत के नागरिक हैं। परसो जामा मस्जिद एरिया मे मैंने देखा कि मुसलमानो का साथ हिन्दुओ ने दिया। गरीब मुसलमान केरल मे कोई है ही नही। आन्ध्र मे जरूर गरीब मुसलमान हैं क्योकि निजाम के जमाने में जिन्दगी का दारोमदार नौकरी पर था, और धीरे धीरे अब सब रिटायर हो गये हैं। तो जो मुस्लिम स्टेट्स थी वहा जरूर यह प्रोबलम है, उसको हल करने के लिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बहुत तेजी से काम कर रही है। इसलिये साम्प्रदायिक बाते यहा नही करनी चाहिये

Sometime the defaulters are also uttering scriptures

वह खुद कम्युनल है और दूसरो को कम्युनल बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

माननीय वाजपेयी जी सदन मे और सदन के बाहर कहते रहे हैं कि हम को 1971 की गरीबी वापस दे दे, और यह कह कर वह समझते है कि उनकी बात ठीक है। अगर 1971 की गरीबी वापस दे तो बागला देश को पाकिस्तान को है ओवर करने का आप का मतलब है क्या? बागला देश की लडाई हम ने लडी है और जहा पहले 200 करोड रु० का मिलिटरी का बजट होना था आज वह बढ कर 2,000 करोड रु० का कर रहे है हमारे वित्त मत्री जी। तो बागला देश को आजाद कराने के वास्ते कितनी मेहनत और पैसा हम को खर्च करना पडा। बगैर सेक्रीफ़ाइस किये हुए कुछ हासिल नही किया जा सकता।

[श्री एम० राम० गोपाल रेड्डी]

बांगला देश को आजाद कराने में हमने मदद दी, आज वह एक सेक्यूलर स्टेट है। हर रोज जो वहां से शरणार्थी आते थे जो हमारे ऊपर एक बोझ था वह कम हो गया है। उसकी कीमत आज हम को भुगतनी पड रही हैं। एक हजार साल में हम को इतनी शानदार फतेह नहीं हुई जैसी 1971 में हुई है। तो उनके लिये कुछ खर्च करना पड़ता है और तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है। इसलिये यह कहना कि उस वक्त आप खुश थे और आज नही है, वह फतेह पाने के बाद देश आज खुश नहीं है, यह ठीक नही है और न विरोधी दलों को एसा कहना शोभा देता है।

अणु शक्ति का शांति के लिये प्रयोग करने में खर्चा हो रहा है। और बाम्बे हाई मे जो सागर सम्राट है, जिसके जरिये तेल की खोज की जा रही है, उसके वास्ते भी पैसा लगाना पड़ता है। तो एक दम तो हम इन प्रयासों का फल नही पा सकते। यह पैसा तो आने वाली पीढी के लिये खर्च किया जा रहा है। आज का लाभ हम नही देख रहे है। जैसा रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने कहा था "शत वर्ष परे" उसको ध्यान में रख कर काम किया जा रहा है। प्लानिंग पर 25 साल का अन्दाजा लगा कर खर्च कर रहे हैं।

मेरी शिकायत है परसो रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह और डी० ए० बढ़ाने की क्या जरूरत थी जब कि आप ने एअर० आई० सी०, एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइंस को कुछ नही दिया। रिजर्व बैंक में जो नौकर है उनका जितनी तनख्वाह मिल रही है और काम कम है, फिर उनको ज्यादा तनख्वाह देने की क्या जरूरत है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं? अगर वह स्ट्राइक करते हैं तो करने दीजिये। अपने देश में काफी पढ़े लिखे नौजवान हैं। अगर रिजर्व बैंक के लोग जाना चाहते हैं तो उन सब को निकाल कर नये लोगों को आधी तनख्वाह पर भर्ती कीजिये। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि इनफ्लेशन हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार खुद तनख्वाह बढ़ाती है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

वैल्थ टैक्स और इन्कम टैक्स से जिसके पास भी ज्यादा आमदनी और धन हो उसको जब्त कर लिया जाय। हमने यह कानून पास किया था कि जो 100 रुपये के माल की 50 रुपये मे रजिस्ट्री कराता है तो सरकार को उस चीज को ऐक्वायर करना चाहिये। लेकिन उसका एम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। उसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। इससे ब्लैक मनी रोका जा सकता है।

अब मै आन्ध्र प्रदेश की तरफ आता हूं। हमने गुजस्ता साल 4 लाख टन अनाज, चावल दिया और इस साल 7 लाख टन दे रहे हैं। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने केन्द्र को लिखा है आइन्दा आज से 10 लाख टन देने वाले है सिर्फ नागार्जुन सागर मे पूरा पानी भरा हुआ है उसको खेतों तक पहुंचाने के लिये कैनाल की आवश्यकता है। कैनाल नही बनी है। यह कौन सा प्लानिंग है। कैनाल बनाने के वास्ते हमको 100 करोड़ रुपये चाहिये, यानी 20 करोड़ रुपया प्रति साल के हिसाब से और उसके बदले मे हम 3 लाख टन चावल ज्यादा देने वाले हैं। बाहर से अनाज मंगाने से अच्छा यह है कि आप नागार्जुन सागर, सिवसेलम और पाच-पांडव प्रोजेक्टस को पूरा कर दें। यह योजनाये 15,20 साल से पडी हुई हैं और उनकी कीमत भी बढ़ रही है। रिजरवायर बनाया गया है, पानी का स्तर आ गया है और उसको निकाल कर कैनाल तक ले जाने का कोई इन्तजाम नही हुआ है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को जल्दी पूरा कराया जाय। बहुत से केरल के एम० पीज० नागार्जुन सागर आये थे, उन्होंने कहा अपनी सरकार से बोलेंगे कि थोड़ी रकम आन्ध्र प्रदेश के इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा कराने के वास्ते दी जाय।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि ये प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं, इनकी आन्ध्र प्रदेश के वास्ते कोई जरूरत नही हैं। हम तो देश को अनाज सप्लाई करना चाहते हैं। कई दफा यह कहा गया है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ मे ले ले क्योंकि एक एक प्रोजेक्ट मे स्टेट का दो दो सौ करोड रुपया खर्च हुआ है और दूसरे स्टेट्स मे जो हैं वे अपना पैसा ले जा कर इडस्ट्रीज मे लगा रही हैं जिनसे वहा पर इण्डिस्ट्रियल पोटेशियल क्रिएट हो गया है और लोगो को नौकरी मिली है और हम पूरे के पूरे जमीन के ऊपर अपना भरोसा लगाये हुये बैठे है। इसलिये मै पुरजोर अपील करना चाहता हू कि कम से कम तीन सालो मे तो पूरी प्रोजेक्ट्स कम्प्लीट हो जाने चाहिये।

एक आखरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जिस तरीके मे देश को आगे बढना चाहिये, उस तरीके से आर्थिक प्रगति नही हो पा रही है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हर साल एक करोड 30 लाख आदमियो का इजाफा होता जा रहा है। All this is increasing with compound interest

इसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे जनसघ और मुस्लिम लीग पर है। ये दो पार्टिया अपने देश मे ऐसी हैं जो कि फैमिली प्लानिग के खिलाफ जहर उगलती रहती है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि एक तरफ इतनी आबादी आप बढाने जायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ इन्दिरा जी से बोलेगे कि हमे खाना खिलाओ, हमे कपडा दो और हमे नौकरी दो, तो कैसे दोनो बातें हो सकती हैं। जिस वक्त देश आजाद हुआ था, उस वक्त काबले-काश्त जमीन अगर सब लोगो मे बाटी जाती, तो एक आदमी को लगभग एक एकड के आता था लेकिन आज जो है Three-fourth of an acre we are getting if it is divided uniformly.

तो तीन चौथाई मे एक आदमी को पालना पड़ता है जब कि अमेरिका मे पर हैड 6 एकड हैं और जहा अमेरिका के प्रेसीडेंट को एक आदमी को खिलाना पडता है वहा हमारी प्रधान मत्री को 6 आदमियो को खिलाना पडता है। उनको वहा एक आदमी का इन्तजाम करना पडता है जब कि यहा पर 6 आदमियो का इन्तजाम करना पडता है। इसी तरह से रूस मे 5 एकड पर हैड आता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि मेहरबानी करके फैमिली प्लानिग सबके ऊपर लागू करें और उस पर सख्ती से अमल होना चाहिये नही तो देश मे प्रगति नही हो सकती है। इस वास्ते मै चाहता हू कि थोडी सी विल पावर हमारी गवर्नमेंट की होनी चाहिये, पालिटीकल पावर होनी चाहिये और पालिटिकल टिमिडिटी को छोडना चाहिये। यह कानून बना देना चाहिये कि किसी महाशय के दो से ज्यादा बच्चे नही होगे और अगर तीसरा बच्चा होता है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी उस पर है स्टेट पर नही। वह अपनी मर्जी से जहा चाहे पढाये और अपनी मर्जी से नौकरी कराये। हमारे चाइना के भाई बहुत सी बाते कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके कितने बच्चे हैं ?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मेरे दो हैं, एक बच्चा और दूसरी बच्ची।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तभी आप यह कह रहे हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं आयन्दा के वास्ते कह रहा हू। मैं यह नही कहता कि इसको रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट दो।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि ये चाइना के भाई जो यहा फैले हुये हैं, यह पार्लियामेंट का सेशन अगर कम चले तो चीं-पुकार करते है और चाइना मे दस साल के बाद एक दफा सेशन हुआ, तो कुछ नही कहते हैं।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था। थैंक यू, सर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० यादव, आपको कल बोलने के लिये बुलाया था, तो क्या आप बोलने के लिये खड़े हुये थे ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : (मधेपुरा) : कल मैं खड़ा हुआ था। इसके बाद हाउस एजोर्न हो गया। इस के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि आपका बाद में नम्बर आएगा और मैं इसी इम्प्रेशन मे रहा। मैं माफी चाहूंगा और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मुझे फिर से समय दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी वक्त हाउस ऐजोर्न हो गया था, तो फिर मैं आपको इनके बाद टाइम दे दूगा।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को इस बात के लिये उन्होंने अपना भाषण हिन्दी मे पढ़ा, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। जो धारणा प्रथम राष्ट्रपति ने प्रारम्भ की थी और बीच में अवरुद्ध हो गई थी, उसको फिर उन्होंने प्रवाहित किया, इसके लिये वे बधाई के पात्र है।

जहां तक भाषण का सम्बन्ध है, वह कोई उत्साहवर्धक नही है। देश के सामने जो विकराल समस्याएं थी, उनको गंभीरता से विश्लेषण करके जो समाधान उपस्थित करना चाहिए था वह भाषण में नहीं है। महंगाई, भुखमरी, छात्रों और युवकों में बढ़ती हुई अपराध की वृत्ति, वे इस प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं, जिनका कुछ विश्लेषण करके समाधान उपस्थित करना चाहिए था। इस समय जो क्षणिक बात है जिसमे तथ्य उतना नहीं है लेकिन प्रचार अधिक किया जा रहा है कि महंगाई कम हो रही है, वस्तुओं के मूल्य गिर रहे हैं, कल बाजार मे जाकर विशेष रूप से मैंने कुछ छानबीन की तो सरसों के तेल को छोड़कर कहीं 10 पैसे की कमी हुई है और किसी में 20 पैसे की कमी हुई है। जो इतनी अधिक महंगाई बढ़ गई थी, वहां केवल इतने से ही सतुष्ट हो जाना कि अब कीमतें गिरने लगी हैं, यह आत्म प्रवंचना है, यह अपने को धोका देने के बराबर है। राष्ट्रपति ने इन समस्याओं का सरसरी तौर पर जिक्र किया है और फ़िर यह संतोष व्यक्त किया है कि देश के सामने अब आने वाला जो समय है, वह अच्छा होगा और सुखद होगा और फ़सल अच्छी होगी और इस तरह से जो कठिनाइयां हैं वे दूर हो जायेंगे। इस तरह का आश्वासन देते देते लगभग 27 वर्ष गुजर गये हैं और मुझे इस बात पर एक शायर का शेर याद आता है :

> यह कह कह कर के शब भर
> तरसाया मेरे साक़ी ने,
> यह खुम आया, यह शीशा आया
> यह पैमाना आता है ।।"

इस तरह मे यह कहते कहते कि अब यह हो रहा है, अब वह हो रहा है और सब समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा, 27 वर्ष व्यतीत हो गये हैं। मेरे पूर्व के लगभग प्रत्येक वक्ता बे, जो इस समय बहुत बडा आन्दोलन हमारे देश में चल रहा है उसका जिक्र किया और ऐसा लगता है कि प्रत्येक के मस्तिष्क पर श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण छाये हुए है। जो भी वक्ता उठता है वह उस बात का प्राय: जिक्र करता है। सोचना यह है कि जो बातें श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने कही हैं, उनमें जो ऐसी बाते है जिनको हम सब स्वीकार करते हैं, उस आन्दोलन के प्रकाश मे उन कमजोरियों को और उन त्रुटियों को दूर कर लेना चाहिए। कल श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने दो तीन बार इस बात पर बहुत जोर दिया कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने पुलिस को और फौज को जो बातें कही है, विरोधी दल के लोग उस बात से कहा तक सहमत हैं, वे इस बात को स्पष्ट करें। तो क्या इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी और उनके दूसरे साथी यह समझते हैं कि जो बातें विरोधी दल वाले ठीक नहीं समझते, उनमें भी वे श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के साथ बंधे हुए हैं ? उदाहरण के लिए मैं एक बात को लेता हूं।

यह बात स्पष्ट है कि काश्मीर में शेख अब्दुल्ला को जिस समय सत्ता सौंपी गई, तो जन सघ ने उसका विरोध किया है, बी०एल०डी० के नेता चौधरी चरण सिंह ने उसका विरोध किया है हालांकि श्री जय प्रकाश जी ने उसका स्वागत किया है जब शेख अब्दुल्ला उनसे मिलने के लिए गाधी प्रतिष्ठान गये थे। इससे यह बात स्पष्ट है कि विरोधी दल जिस बात को ठीक नही समझते, उस बात के लिए वे जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के साथ बधे हुए नही हैं बल्कि अपनी राय जैसी वे रखते है, वे प्रकट करते हैं, लेकिन एक बात जो विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने के योग्य है, वह यह है कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण का आन्दोलन चार बातो के आधार पर है और उसमे सुधार हमे करना चाहिए। केवल अपनी जिद्द पर अडे रहना और अपनी त्रुटि को त्रुटि न मानना, यह उचित नही है और राष्ट्र के हित मे भी नही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका टाइम तो खत्म हो चुका था। केवल दो मिनट थे। आप बार-बार कह रहे थे, इसलिए मैंने आपको समय दे दिया। आप एक मिनट मे खत्म कीजिये।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : कुछ समय और नही देगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फ़िर औरो के समय मे से देना होगा। चार, पाच मिनट तो दे दिये हैं। आप एक दो मिनट मे खत्म कीजिये।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं निवेदन कर रहा हू कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन के चार स्तम्भ हैं। जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वय कहा है पहला है बेरोजगारी। इसको दूर करने के लिए आप कौन से विशेष प्रयत्न देश मे कर रहे है। देश मे बडी भारी मशीनें काम करती हैं। एक आदमी एक मशीन को चलाता है और सौ आदमियों को बेरोजगार करता है। इस वास्ते छोटे-छोटे उद्योग चलने चाहिए और जो भारी उद्योग हैं और भारी कारखाने हैं, जिनको आपने प्रारम्भ किया है उनमे जो माल पैदा होना है उसकी देश मे खपत कम से कम हो और उस माल को दूसरे देशो मे भेजा जाना चाहिए। इससे बेरोजगारी कम होगी। साथ ही देश मे छोटे छोटे उद्योग प्रारम्भ किये जाने चाहियें ताकि अधिक से अधिक आदमी उनमे खप सके। इस प्रकार की कोई बात सरकार के सामने हो, यह हमे दिखाई नही देता है।

दूसरी बात उन्होने भ्रष्टाचार के निराकरण की कही है। आप देख ले कि आपने जो रोजगार दिलाने के लिए दफ्तर खोले है उनमे भी लोगो को अपना नम्बर निकलवाने के लिए भेट चढानी पड़ती है और रिश्वत देनी पडती है, तब जा कर नम्बर निकल पाता है। जिधर आप देखे उधर भ्रष्टाचार है। इस ओर विशेष रूप मे ध्यान होना चाहिए था लेकिन वह नही है।

13 hrs.

तीसरी बात महगाई की है। उत्पादन बढेगा तब यह कम होगी। कभी ऋतु की कृपा से फसल अच्छी हो जाती है तो उसका तो श्रेय आप ले लेते है और अगर कभी खराब हो जाती है तो प्रकृति के मत्थे आप सकट का दोष मढ़ देते है। इस प्रकार से नही होना चाहिए। इसके बारे मे आपको कुछ विशेष प्रयत्न करने चाहिए थे। जहा तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है बिजली के लिए आप कहते है कि कारखानो के लिए उतनी नही दी जाती है जितनी किसानो को दी जाती है किसानो को ज्यादा मिलती है। लेकिन देहातो मे जा कर आप देखें। पद्रह मिनट के लिए आ जाती हैं और फिर एक घटे के लिए गायब हो जाती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो मजदूर खती के काम के लिए रखे भी जाते हैं वे भी बेकार हो जाते है। किसानो की ओर जितना ध्यान होना चाहिए नही है जितना उनको खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए नहीं दिया गया है।

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

चौथी बात है शिक्षा की। आप देख लें कि जहां जहां पर कालेज हैं, बी० ए० और एम० ए० में लड़के पढ़ते हैं वे चोरियों और डाकों में पकड़े गये हैं। जब ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं तो आप देखें कि कल को ही ये भारत के भाग्य विधाता बनेंगे तब इस देश का क्या बनेगा ? शिक्षा को आप क्यों नहीं बदलते हैं। धार्मिक शिक्षा देने का आप प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करते हैं। अगर वह नहीं देते हैं तो मारल शिक्षा, नैतिक शिक्षा यह तो आरम्भ होनी ही चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ जो नई शिक्षा की पद्धति यहां दिल्ली में तैयार हुई है उसमें संस्कृत को निकाल दिया गया है। संस्कृत एक भाषा ही नहीं है बल्कि वह हमारी संस्कृति की थाती है। आपका पुराना भारत उसमें है। यह बहुत बड़ा अपराध है कि संस्कृत को उसके उस स्थान से वंचित कर दिया गया हैं जो बहुत प्राचीनकाल से उसको प्राप्त था। मैं कहूंगा कि संस्कृत का वही स्थान रहना चाहिए जो आज तक उसे प्राप्त था।

समयाभाव के कारण मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और आपको समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, I just believe in what you have said that you had just got up when the House had adjourned. So, I am giving you an opportunity, but you should be here at 5 minutes to 2 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE-DEMONSTRATION BY DELHI TEACHERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. R. P. Yadav.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी दिल्ली के हजारों-हजार शिक्षक, औरत-मर्द, वोट क्लब पर अपनी मांगों के लिये प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं और सुना है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और कई लोग सरकार की तरफ से पहले आश्वासन दे चुके हैं फिर भी उनकी मांगें पूरी नहीं हुई हैं।

अभी वहां माननीय सदस्य श्री भगत भी गये थे, कुछ और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी गये थे। मैं आपकी मार्फत शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह यहां कोई बयान दें कि उनके लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, नहीं तो एक बहुत भयंकर आन्दोलन की तैयारी वे कर रहे हैं जिसको संभालना सरकार के लिये मुश्किल हो जायगा। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार एक बयान दे और उनके साथ समझौता वार्ता करके शीघ्र मसले को हल करे, वरना वे सब शीघ्र श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की गोद में चले जायेंगे। इसलिये उनको बचाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि उनके साथ समझौता किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagat, why do you want to join in this?

श्री एच०के० एल० भगत : (पूर्व दिल्ली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ इतनी बात कहनी है कि दिल्ली टीचर्स का मामला बहुत अर्से से पेंडिंग है। उसका सौल्यूशन निकालना चाहिए। उनके साथ बातचीत करके इसका जरूर समाधान निकालना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What else do you want, Mr. Naik?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I really want to make a brief submission within a minute regarding the Cauvery Waters dispute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all there in the paper.

SHRI B. V NAIK: That has been discussed in the Rajya Sabha. But, there is an impasse in the discussion between the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka as well as Kerala Therefore, I would request that it should be included in the Agenda in the form of a Call Attention Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now, Next Friday.

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14 08 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-*Contd.*

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दोनों सदनो की सयुक्त बैठक मे दिये गये अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत किये गये धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन मे खडा हुआ हूं।

वास्तव में राष्ट्रपति जी ने गत वर्ष 74 और आने वाले वर्ष 75 का एक सुन्दर खाका खीचा है। 1974 का साल अत्यन्त ही उतार-चढाव का साल रहा है। हर क्षेत्र मे कमरतोड मंहगाई परेशान कर रही थी। स्मगलिग, जमाखोरी और टैक्स-इवेजन जैसे आर्थिक अपराधो के खिलाफ एक जोरदार अभियान चलाया गया जिसके कारगर परिणाम हमारे सामने आये हैं। पावर प्लान्ट, रेल, ट्रांस्पोर्ट, कोयला उत्पादन, इस्पात उत्पादन और दूसरे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों की क्षमता को पूरी तरह काम में लाने के लिये जोरदार कार्यवाही की गई है, यह खुशी की बात है।

हमें राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ आशावादी बनना चाहिए। रबी की फसल अच्छी होने वाली है। जैसाकि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी मे कहा कि बिजली के क्षेत्र मे थर्मल प्लान्ट्स से 14 प्रतिशत और डी०वी०सी० प्लान्ट्स से 34 प्रतिशत ज्यादा बिजली मिली है जो कि काबलेतारीफ है लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि देश मे बिजली की कमी की उससे भी पूर्ति नही होगी। इस दिशा मे हमारी शिथिलता नही होनी चाहिए।

मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हू, बिहार से, वहा बिजली की बहुत कमी है लेकिन आपको जानकारी होगी कि वहा कोयले की बहुतायत है। वहा और बहुत सारे थर्मल प्लान्ट्स लगाये जा सकते है।

यह खुशी की बात है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने बताया है कि मुद्रा-स्फीति और माली सुधार के सम्बन्ध मे जो कदम उठाये जा रहे है, और आर्थिक अपराधो के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही की गई है, उसको जोरो मे जारी रखा जायेगा।

जहा तक पच-वर्षीय योजना का सम्बन्ध है, शुरू से ही यह कहा गया है कि कमजोर वर्गो तथा पिछडे इलाको पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पडता है कि आज तक उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नही दिया गया है। वास्तव मे पिछडे इलाके ज्यादा पिछडे होते चले गये है। प्लानिंग फ्राम दि ग्रासरूट्स की बात रोज कही जाती है लेकिन वह कागज पर ही रहती है, उसको हकीकत मे परिणत नही किया जाता है। यह जानी हुई बात है कि पिछड़े इलाको मे इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर की कमी होती है, और इसी कारण वहां इडस्ट्री नही लगती है। लेकिन यदि यही आलम रहा कि चूंकि वहां इनफ्र-स्ट्रक्चर नही है इसलिए वहा इंडस्ट्री नही लगेगी, तो पिछड़े इलाके पिछड़े हुए ही रहेंगे, वे कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं।

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में हम ने आशातीत सफलता पाई है और आज हम दुनिया के परमाणु शक्ति वाले देशों में से एक हैं। इस मौके पर हम अपनी तरफ से, तथा सदन की तरफ से, अपने वैज्ञानिकों को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने ठीक ही कहा है कि जब राष्ट्र महान् चुनौतियों से गुजर रहा है और उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए जी-तोड प्रयास कर रहा है, यह दुख की बात है कि कुछ जमातों के लोग जनता के संकल्प को कमजोर कर रहे हैं, और संयुक्त तथा समान उद्देश्य को, जिसकी इस वक्त बहुत जरूरत है, निष्फल करने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों का दावा है कि उनका लक्ष्य पूर्ण क्रान्ति लाना है, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि उनकी कार्यवाहियों की वजह से हर जगह हिंसा फैली है और अराजकता आई है। मैं उस बदकिस्मत प्रान्त से आता हूं, जिसका इस क्रान्ति का केन्द्र-बिन्दु कहा जाता है, अर्थात् बिहार।

अभी हमारे पूर्व-वक्ता ने बताया है कि इस क्रान्ति के चार स्तम्भ हैं : भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी, मंहगाई और शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार। मैं संक्षेप में उनके बारे में कुछ जिक्र करना चाहता हूं।

ये लोग चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार मिटे। लेकिन आये-दिन पेपर्ज में ये खबरें आती रही हैं कि ये आन्दोलनकारी अपने आन्दोलन को चलाने के नाम पर जो चन्दा इकट्ठा करते रहे हैं, उसका किस तरह दुरुपयोग किया गया है। इस स्थिति में आप ही अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं कि वास्तव में इस आन्दोलन से भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है, या भ्रष्टाचार कम होता है।

उन लोगों ने दूसरी बात बेरोजगारी की कही है। बरोजगारी है, यह हम भी मानते है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस को दूर किया जाये। हम सरकार से भी अपील करते हैं कि इस दिशा में और जोरदार प्रयत्न किये जायें। लेकिन ये आन्दोलन चलाने वालों ने विपरीत रास्ता अपनाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि विद्यार्थी स्कूल-कालेजों को छोड़ दें। नौकरी में जाने के लिए उम्र की एक हद तय की गई है, अर्थात् अमुक उम्र तक लोग नौकरी में जा पायेंगे। विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद जो डिग्री मिलती है, स्कूल-कालेजों से बाहर निकलने के कारण वे उस को नहीं ले पायेंगे, जिस का परिणाम यह होगा कि वे नौकरी से वंचित रहेंगे। अब आप अन्दाज कर सकते हैं कि इस आन्दोलन से बरोजगारी बढ़ी या घटी। चाहिए तो यह था कि सब लोग मिल कर इस बारे में विचार करते कि वास्तव में इस समस्या का क्या निदान किया जाये, लेकिन वे लोग इस की बात नही करते हैं (व्यवधान)

जहां तक महंगाई का सम्बन्ध है, एक सामान जहां उपजता है, यदि उस को दूसरी जगह नही जान दिया गया, तो वहां अवश्य महंगाई बढ़ेगी। इन लोगों का यही कारनामा है। ये बसों और ट्रेनों को नहीं चलने देते हैं, जिस जगह सरप्लस है, वहां से अनाज और दूसरी आवश्यक चीजें नहीं जाने देते हैं। इस से महंगाई बढ़ती है या घटती है।

शिक्षा के सुधार की बात भी कही जाती है। सब चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा में सुधार हो। सरकार ने बार-बार कहा है कि सब लोग मिल कर एक पद्धति बनायें, ताकि देश उस पर चले, और शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन हो। लेकिन इस के बजाये इन लोगों ने हिंसा का रास्ता अख्तयार किया है। ये कहते हैं कि हम वास्तव में गांधीवादी हैं, हम गांधी के विचारों में विश्वास करते हैं। लेकिन गांधी ने कहा था कि साधन और साध्य दोनों शुद्ध होने चाहिए। इन लोगों का साध्य तो है भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी और महंगाई आदि

को दूर करना, लेकिन इन का साधन है डेस्ट्रक्टिव तरीका। आप यह अन्दाज कर सकते हैं कि वे इस डेस्ट्रक्टिव तरीके से कहां पहुंच पायेंगे । (व्यवधान) अपने तथाकथित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए ये लोग हिंसा का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ये चन्द एक लोग अपने विचारों को दूसरों पर लादना चाहते हैं, और इसी को फाशिज्म कहा जाता है। जब इस को फाशिज्म का नाम दिया जाता है, तो इन लोगों को बुरा लगता है, और वे कहते हैं कि यह शब्द इस्तेमाल न करें। तो फिर इन लोगों के लिए कौन से शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जाये ? ये प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व हैं। कई अपोजीशन पार्टीज एक-साथ हो गई हैं।

हमें याद है कि जब शुरू में यह क्रान्ति का नारा दिया गया था, गांधी मैदान में जो पहली मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें अपोजीशन के लोग गये थे। लेकिन तब कहा गया था कि हम वास्तव में इसको पार्टी का मामला नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अब यह क्रान्ति सारी अपोजीशन पार्टियों के इशारे पर, उनके कार्यक्रम पर, चल रही है।

वास्तव में इनके विचार बडल आफ कान्ट्राडिक्शन्ज हैं, विरोधाभास से भरे हुए हैं। एक तरफ ये कहते हैं कि हम अहिंसा में विश्वास करते हैं, और दूसरी तरफ रोज आगजनी और लूट-पाट होती है। इसके नतीजे आये-दिन बिहार में दिखाई दे रहे हैं। वहां रोज बम फटते हैं। इन्हीं तत्वों के कारण हमारे प्रिय नेता, ललित बाबू, आज हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे हैं।

आखिर इन लोगों का मकसद क्या है ? वास्तव में ये चाहते हैं कि बिहार के आगे आने वाले चुनाव में हिंसा का वातावरण फैलाया जाये। कांग्रेस के वोटर बाई एंड लार्ज पीसफुल होते हैं। लाखों-लाख लोग लाइनों में लगते हैं। वे चाहेंगे कि कांग्रेस को वोट करें। लेकिन इन लोगों की मंशा और इरादा है कि उनको वोट न करने दें। ये लोग बम छोड़ेंगे, गोली चलायेंगे। इससे हमारे लोग पोलिंग बूथ तक नहीं जाने पायेंगे। जानेका जज्बा खत्म होने की वजह से वे वोट नहीं दे पायेंगे इसी आधार पर ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम बिहार में कांग्रेस को खत्म कर देंगे। (व्यवधान)

इस लिए हम सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहेंगे कि बिहार में इलेक्शन पीसफुल हो, इसके लिए प्रशासन की तरफ से आवश्यक व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि लोग जिसको वोट देना चाहें—भले ही इन लोगों को वोट देना चाहें—, वे उनको वोट दे सकें। मैं बिहार से आता हूं। बिहार से मेरा बराबर सम्पर्क रहता है। मैं ने देखा है कि देहात के लोग वास्तव में कांग्रेस के साथ हैं, और मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि वे कांग्रेस के साथ रहेंगे।

इन लोगों को कम से कम ईवेन्ट्स को देखना चाहिए। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे, तो उन्हें पता चलेगा कि उनके सारे मन्सूबे फेल होते जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने शुरू में कहा कि हम एसेम्बली को नहीं चलने देंगे । लेकिन एसेम्बली बखूबी चल रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि सारे एम०एल०एज० स्वत: रिजाइन करेंगे। सारे एम० एल० एज० की बात तो अलग रही,—और कांग्रेस के एम० एल० एज० का सवाल ही नहीं—अपोजीशन के सब लोगों ने भी रिजाइन नहीं किया। अपोजीशन की पार्टियां टूट गईं, लेकिन उनके सब सदस्यों ने रिजाइन नहीं किया। इन लोगों ने कहा था कि विद्यार्थी एग्जामिनेशन्ज का बायकाट करेंगे। लेकिन सारे विद्यार्थियों ने एग्जामिनेशन दिया। तो फिर किस आधार पर ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम बिहार में कांग्रेस को खत्म कर देंगे ? (व्यवधान)

यह सही है कि देश में बेरोजगारी और गरीबी का आलम फैला हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं। सरकार

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

क़दम उठा रही है, लेकिन उसको जल्द से जल्द कारगर क़दम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उसने काश्मीर के मामले को खत्म किया, जो इतने दिनों से पेंडिंग था, और आज शेख अब्दुल्ला वहां के मुख्य मंत्री बने है। मैं शेख अब्दुल्ला को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि उनके नेतृत्व में काश्मीर आगे बढ़ेगा।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। यह बात सही है कि हमारे ताल्लुकात हमारे पड़ोसी देशों से अच्छे रहे हैं। गत वर्ष और देशों के राज्याध्यक्ष यहां आये। मैंने देखा उसके बारे में जिक्र इसमें आया है। लेकिन हमें तकलीफ है, किसिजर साहब के यहां से जाने के बाद भी पाकिस्तान को अस्त्र-शस्त्र देने का जो फैसला अमेरिका ने किया है उससे हमें सदमा है। हम चाहते है कि सरकार कोई कारगर कदम इस संबंध में उठाये।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The President's Address has an important role in the constitutional set-up of this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Used to.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It should not be treated casually and as an annual ritual.

So far as the President's Address which we are discussing is concerned, it is an insipid, lifeless, misleading document, wholly out of tune with the realities of the situation in this country and, unlike the present sartorial trend in this country, it suppresses more than it reveals. One of the most outstanding facts to be noticed is that this Address does not mention one of the most grave issues agitating the public mind today, that is the continuation of the emergency. Dr. Ambedkar stated in the Constituent Assembly when that article was being discussed that he hoped that these provisions would remain a dead letter and would never be called into operation. But now those provisions have become the method of governance of this country and emergency laws are supplanting the ordinary laws of the land. On behalf of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had stated before the Constituent Assembly that the emergency provisions should be invoked only for the safety of the realm and of the Constitution. But everybody is aware that since 1962, except for two years when the emergency was lifted for political expediency, not for anything else, this country has been in a perpetual state of emergency. A 13-day war, in which this country won a brillian victory, has become the excuse not only for promulgation of the emegrency but for its continuation since 1971. After 3 December 1971 when the proclamation of emergency was made, general elections have been held in various States in the country like UP and Orissa, so many bye-elections have been held and a presidential election has also been held. Although the mutual relations with Pakistan have been normalised, even if we take into consideration the present threat, what is the justification for the continuation of the emergency which arms the executive with enormous extraordinary and aribtrary powers? Are we going to have an emergency provision which by its very nature must be taken recourse to only in case of a real emergency, for political emergency of the ruling party? Or are we going to have an emergency indefinitely only to suit the sweet will of a particular political party which happens to be the ruling party today?

It has been stated by the Home Minister on the floor of this House that it is very convenient to have an emergency because under an emergennicy declaration, there can be laws like the Defence of India Act and Defence of India Rules, there can be laws like MISA and we want to utilise them for various purposes even to meet the economic situation in the country. Economic bangruptcy is the result of the policy of this Government. For that, the people of the country are not responsible. This Constitution which confers certain fundamental rights on the people of this country is put in cold storage because this country had been brought to rack and ruin by the bankrupt policies of the Government. Once there is an Emergency, people have no fundamental rights; they cannot go to courts. My right to Assembly, free speech and demonstration and other fundamental rights are taken away. In famous laws like the retrication on the payment of wages, stopping the payment of wages of workers at the time of the railway strike were made. The DIR had been misused and the Emergency had been misutilised for the purpose of prolonging the detention of people MISA is the most hated word in the country today because of the balant misuse of this provision. The other day, during the last session this Government was trying to take credit for bringing the prevention detention law against smugglers and foreign exchange law offenders I pointed out then that it was the softest preventive law in this country The maximum period of detention is one year against smugglers, with compulsory provision for review by a person of the status of the High Court Judge after six months. But when MISA is used against political opponents, against doctors, engineers, nurses, teachers, landless labour, against professors and political workers, it is for an unlimited period, because under the Defence of India Rules and the MISA, so long as the emergency continues in this country a person who had been put in jail without trial without the opportunity of defending himself will remain in jail with no chance of any review or vindicating his cause. Is this civilised administration? A young man who has been taken to jail for political expediency will continue to be detention without trial and without an opportunity to vindicate his cause and show—that he was innocent of the charges. This will continue so long as the emergency remains in the country. The Supreme Court cannot change the law but it has been repeatedly saying that if you prolong the period of detention you should go on making periodical review of the detention cases. I was told in reply to a question that no such review was being done. In Burdwan district alone on 31st January last, 184 workers of a particular political party, CPI(M) were under detention and the majority of them were landles labourers. There are teachers, ordinary peasants, industrial employees and small traders They are in jail without any trial. This is the real object of continuing the Emergency because this Government cannot rule the country with ordinary laws of the land. They want extraordinary powers because the people are not going to tolerate the misrule any longer. That is why they want to continue with these in famous laws, draconian laws indefinitely. Government owes an explanation to the country and the people. In the name of an emergency of a thirteen day war, how long are you going to continue this emergency?

The next aspect to which I wish to draw the attention of this House is the complete lack of any mention about the aftermath of the railway strike in the Address.

As they have conveniently forgotten the late Railway Minister, for whom not even a tear has been shed by them, this Address also does not mention anything about the affect of the repressive measures that this Government has taken against 2 million public servants in this country, namely the railway employees, and those repressive measures were taken on political considerations, to strike terror in the minds of the employees

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

in this country to stifle the justified struggle of 2 million railway employees for their just demands. Our Constitution contemplates, as very recently the Chief Justice of India said, a Government of laws, not of men, but here we are having a Government of petty officers guided and goaded and instigated by petty politicians who are sitting on that site.

With your kind permission I will read only from two documents about the Railway Strike and I hope the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will kindly show the courtesy of listening to us. I am reading from a document which emanated from the Assistant Engineer, Jamalpur Works of the Eastern Railway, addressed to the Divisional Superintending Engineer, Eastern Railway, Howrah, dated 2nd May, 1974, six days before the Railway Strike was to begin. It was sent by a special messanger.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This you have mentioned before.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This was not mentioned before. Kindly have patience for a minute. I am quoting:—

> "In a secret meeting of the local officers with the S.M. (W) it has been decided that to tackle the probable situation of a total strike it will be barely necessary to exact dismissal orders against the following office bearers."

Six days before the strike they had taken a decision to dismiss all the Office bearers of the Union. I quote again:—

> "I assure that if I am selected an Emergency Officer as has been given understanding, I shall implicate these ring leaders by any manner of means."

I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think I heard this before.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No Sir, that was dismissal of a person who was under MISA detention.

This was a deliberate policy decision taken even before the strike had started, to dismiss union office bearers and they had secretely decided to implicate these persons on false charges. And this has happened. They dismissed thousands and thousands of employees. They went to Court. In the Calcutta High Court we have won, the Gujarat High Court has struck down the order, but the Government with public money is prefefrring appeals and thousands of rupees are spent on those appeals. They have no respect for Courts, even the judicial decisions they are not accepting.

The socalled loyal employees have been rewarded by jobs being given to their sons or wards. I have got one order of appointment which says:—

> "The General Manager's sanction is hereby communicated to the recruitment of the following in class III categories as A.S.M."

One of the appointees Shri—Name not given—is the son of Shri K. P. Mazra, Burdwan. The appointment letter is being issued. All recruitment rules have been thrown to the winds, no procedure for recruitment of people to Government service has been followed. This is the way they are supposed to reward the loyal employees of Railways. A Government job has been given with the name of the employee not even known to the Government. This is the way they were trying to crush the Railway strike.

With your permission, before I sit down I shall refer to one order. The father and son are both Railway employees, the father is permanent

and the son is temporary. The fater had joined the strike, the son was dismissed from service saying, "As your guardian has not joined duty, your services are terminated. This is the law of the jungle which is pervailing in the country. They want to stifle all peoples movements. When due to the great economic crisis brought about by the bankrupt policy of the ruling party, the people are forced to go on strike, this is what they are doing. When atleast 70 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line, political independence is nothing but a matter of emotional satisfaction for them. There is no economic emanicipation. Therefore, the President's Address says nothing but only misleads the people.

श्री तारकेश्वर पाण्डे (सलेमपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं इस समय दो तीन बातों का जिक्र आप के सामने करना चाहता हूं ।

हम उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के निवासी हैं। उस का इतिहास बड़ा पुराना है, उस की संस्कृति और सभ्यता भी बड़ी पुरानी है। पुराने समय से इतिहास में उस क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा योग रहा है। लेकिन आज भी वह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है—औद्योगिक दृष्टि से शिक्षा की दृष्टि से, कृषि की दृष्टि से, यातायात के साधनों की दृष्टि से। हमारे देश में और भी ऐसे आंचल होंगे जो समान रूप से पिछड़े हुए होंगे । लेकिन इन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के लिये किसी प्रकार का कोई सामूहिक कार्यक्रम हो—ऐसा मुझे इस भाषण में नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है, इस लिये सब से पहली कमी तो मुझे यही दिखाई पड़ती है ।

दूसरी बात देश में बेकारी बढ़ी है । बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित—दोनों क्षेत्रों में बेकारी बढ़ी है। उन को काम देने के लिये कोई उपाय करना चाहिये और जब तक उपाय न हो, उन को काम न मिल सके, तब तक उन को बीमे में रुपया देना चाहिये। सरकार द्वारा उन को कुछ सहायता मिलनी चाहिये—इस तरह की योजना का अभाव मैं इस देश में देख रहा हूं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि गवर्नमेंन्ट कोई ऐसी योजना बनाये कि शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेकारों को उन के भरण-पोषण के लिये कुछ आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय ।

तीसरी बात—शिक्षा दोषपूर्ण है, इस की चर्चा मैं बहुत सुनता हूं । शिक्षा के दोषपूर्ण होने के कारण किसी प्रकार का बड़ा आन्दोलन हो—यह कुछ बहुत ज्यादा औचित्य की बात नहीं है। आज देश में जितने विद्वान है, शिक्ष शास्त्री हैं, राजनीतिक पुरुष हैं, या सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं-सब के सब एक मत के हैं कि शिक्षा की वर्तमान पद्धति दोषपूर्ण है। तब फिर कोई ऐसा योजना बननी चाहिये कि लोग एक जगह बैठ कर बात करे और कोई आधारभत परिवर्तन करे, जिस से कि शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार हो सके। इस विषय को ले कर आपस में मतभेद करना, आन्दोलन करना—इन का कोई बहुत अच्छा औचित्य नहीं है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जिक्र किया है कि शहरी सम्पत्ति में हदबन्दी होनी चाहिये । संभवतः सन 1952 के बाद यह पहली बार जिक्र हुआ है कि शहरी सम्पत्ति की हदबन्दी हो। लेकिन इस में भी मुझे कोई बहुत जोश या प्रेरणा दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। लोगों का यह अनुमान है कि देहात में जो जमीन है, धरती है यदि वह बांट दी जाय तो गरीबों की समस्याओं का हल निकल सकता है । मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूं । जिन आंचलों के हम लोग रहने वाले हैं वहां तो जमीन की कमी है, आदमी अधिक हैं और इसी लिये लोग दूर दूर दूसरे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में, जैसे कानपुर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता में जा कर काम करते हैं, और अपनी जीविका चलाते हैं। अगर उन के पास भूमि होती तो अपनी भूमि पर खेती करते। तो अभी जमींदारी गई, खेत पर सीलिंग हुई और खेत पर सीलिंग होने के बाद जो बागात थे उन पर भी सीलिंग हुई और जो मछली मारने के लिये तालाब थे

[श्री तारकेश्वर पाण्डे]

उन पर भी सीलिंग हुई। लेकिन शहरी सम्पत्ति पर कोई सीलिंग नहीं हुई। मैं एक अपना एक छोटा सा अनुभव बता दूं तो अनुचित नहीं होगा। 1933 में कांग्रेस के आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में मुझे अलीपुर सेन्ट्रल जेल में रहने का मौका मिला। इतना बड़ा शहर मैं ने अपने जीवन में पहली बार देखा। मेरे गांव के लोग वहां काम करते थे। मुझको उन्हीं ने एक विशाल मकान दिखाया और बताया कि इस का नाम बागर बिल्डिंग है। मैं ने उस को भी देखा, उस राज महल को देखा। तो मझ में उस के सिपाही ने कहा अगर आप चाहें तो आप की बड़े जमादार से भी मुलाकात करवा सकते हैं। तो मैं उन से भी मिला और मेरी उनसे बड़ी गुफ्तगू हुई। उन्हों ने कहा मालिक ने मुझे दो कमरे मुफ्त में दे दिये तो मैं क्या करूं। उस बागर बिल्डिंग की सारी आमदनी का हिसाब मुझे उन्हों ने बताया। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि बागर बिल्डिंग कितनी है? तो उन्होंने कहा कलकत्ता में तीन उन की इसी प्रकार की बिल्डिंग है, एक मद्रास में है दो बम्बई में और एक अहमदाबाद में है। बगले अलग होते हैं। मैं अपने गांव में आया और बजुर्गों को बुला कर गांव की सारी सम्पत्ति को आंका तो मुझ को मालूम हुआ कि जिस बागर बिल्डिंग को मैं ने देखा था उस की मासिक आय अधिक है बनिस्बत मेरे समूचे गांव की आमदनी से। इस प्रकार की बिल्डिंग उन के पास और भी है और बगले भी हैं। आज हमारी जमीन पर हदबन्दी हो गई, लेकिन उन की सम्पत्ति की हदबन्दी नहीं हुई। मैं इस को उचित नहीं समझता हूं। इसलिये मेरा तो यह अनुभव है जीवन का जब तक व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति रहेगी समाजवाद की स्थापना नहीं हो सकेगी।

आज कल जयप्रकाश नारायण जी का बहुत आन्दोलन चल रहा है। मेरे घर से उन के घर की दूरी सम्भवत एक मील की है। तो मैं उन से कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार का कोई भी आन्दोलन चलाओ जिस से समाजवाद का वास्तविक स्थापन हो सके। कांग्रेस ने बहुत से प्रस्तावों को पास किया है। 1931 में मैं कराची भी गया था, कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था, सरदार पटेल उस के अध्यक्ष थे, और महात्मा गांधी ने प्रस्ताव पेश किया था और जवाहर लाल जी ने उस का समर्थन किया था और मौलिक अधिकार सदन के पास किये गये थे जो कि हमारे संविधान में ज्यों के त्यों शामिल कर लिये गये हैं। यह भी पास हुआ था सर्वसम्मति से कि जो की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा। लेकिन किसी इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण होते हुए मैं ने तब से आज तक नहीं देखा है और न चर्चा सुनता हूं। एक नई फिलासफी चला दी जवाहर लाल जी ने जिस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं-प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर की। हिन्दुस्तान को कहा जाता है कि समाजवादी देश है। मैं नहीं मानता हूं। क्यों? अमरीका और इंगलैंड में जितने पब्लिक सैक्टर कारखाने हैं उस से कम हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर की बड़ी चर्चा है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर की भी। दोनों से काम नहीं होगा। जब तक कुल का कुल उद्योग पब्लिक सैक्टर के मातहत नहीं आयेगा तब तक और कुछ हो सकता है समाजवाद की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती। हमारा उद्योग आज कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के नेतृत्व में और प्रेरणा से चल रहा है। जब तक उन पर चोट नहीं होगी तब तक हमारी बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती, आर्थिक समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं निकल सकता हमारा जीवन सुखी नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये राष्ट्रपति जी ने कृपा कर के जो अभिभाषण दिया है, मैं समझता हूं हमारा आर्थिक विकास तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब सारे उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय और समाजवाद की भी तभी स्थापना हो सकती है।

आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया उस के लिये मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : माननीय, राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण जो सदन में हुआ है उस में कोई नई बात नहीं है। आम तौर से 20 साल से देख रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति आते हैं, भाषण

करते हैं और फिर हमारी सरकार उसी तरह से चलती है। पिछले 27 साल में देश में पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था का विकास हुआ। समाजवाद की बात बहुत पहले आवडी कांग्रेस में कही गई कि भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था समाजवादी होगी। मगर उस के बावजूद भी पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था पर चलते रहे। और उस का नतीजा यह है कि 20 करोड़ आदमियों की आमदनी 20 रु० महीने से कम है और दूसरी तरफ बड़े बड़े सेठ हैं जो मकानों जमीनों, खानों के मालिक हैं और आज सारे जीवन को भ्रष्ट किये हुए हैं। ऐसे ही लोग आज जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन के कर्णधार हैं जो उन के नेतृत्व में चल रहा है। भारत के मोनोपली घरानों के बारे में हम लोगों ने कहा था कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए। मगर सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। काले धन के बारे में खुद वांचू कमीशन ने कहा कि हमारे देश में अपार धन है। हमारी पार्टी ने मांग की कि काले धन को निकालने के लिये 100 रु० के नोटों का चलना बन्द कर दिया जाय और कहा जाय कि जिन के पास 100 रु० के नोट हों वे बैंक में जमा कर दें। लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार महंगाई और बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है।

बराबर कहा गया कि शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन कीजिये। लेकिन आज भी हमारी पुरानी शिक्षा पद्धति ही चल रही है। नतीजा यह है कि हालांकि आज देश में स्कूल कालेज काफी खुले हैं, मगर शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है। अखबारों में पढ़ना होगा कि हमारे विद्यार्थी जब इंटरव्यू के लिये जाते हैं और उन से पूछा जाता है कि दंगाई लामा कौन हैं तो बताते हैं कि मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद के भाई। इन लड़कों को बरगलाने के लिये जयप्रकाश जी कह रहे हैं कि स्कूलों में आग लगा दो। यह इसलिये है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जिस की वजह से प्रतिक्रियावादियों को नौजवानों को गुमराह करने का मौका मिल सका है।

दूसरी बात यह हुई कि पूंजीवादी विकास के चलते देश के पिछड़े भाग पीछे रह गये और कुछ आगे बढ़ते चले गये। जितने हमारे देश में उद्योग खुलते हैं बड़े बड़े देशों में खुल रहे हैं जैसे कानपुर, मद्रास, बंबई, अहमदाबाद मगर दूसरी तरफ देश के पिछड़े इलाके पिछड़े रह गये। आजादी के 27 वर्ष बाद भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में आज भी लोग महुआ खा कर रहते हैं और खेत मजदूरों की मजदूरी 16 नया पैसा है। अगर उस के लिये हम आन्दोलन करते हैं तो प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग, जमींदार वर्ग और पुलिस वाले, यह सब मिल कर उस आन्दोलन का दमन करते हैं। योजना आयोग ने कुछ स्थानों का चुनाव किया आर्थिक मदद देने के लिये जिन में यू० पी० के चार, पांच जिले हैं, लेकिन गाजीपुर जिले का उन में नाम नहीं है। बड़ी मुश्किल से आधा काम वहां हुआ मगर वह भी अब बन्द है। और अभी हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने, जो लगातार हमारी सरम्परागत मांग थी कि सवा छ एकड़ का लगान माफ होना चाहिये, उन को फिर से लगा दिया है। जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद बड़े बड़े जमींदारों की मालगुजारी वही है जो वह पहले देते थे, लेकिन छोटे काश्तकारों का लगान बढ़ गया। छोटा किसान ज्यादा लगान देता है बमुकाबले बड़े जमींदारों के। देश में फैले भ्रष्टाचार के कारण शासन की नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन न होने के कारण देश के पिछड़े हुए भागों के आगे न बढ़ने के कारण आज जनमानस में असंतोष है, और पिछड़ेपन के सवाल को लेकर, प्रान्तों के बटवारे की बात चल रही है। कानपुर में जनसंघ का सम्मेलन हुआ और उन्हों ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को बांटो। आंध्र में भी बटवारे की बात चली। तो इस तरह की शक्तियां देश में खड़ी हो रही हैं। और इस बात की कोशिश कर रही हैं कि नीतियों में आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाय।

मैं नहीं समझता इस देश में समाजवाद लाना है तो उस के लिये कब कारगर कदम उठाया जायगा? यह मैं कांग्रेस के सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूं जो मुझ से पहले बोले हैं।

[श्री सरजू पाडे]

अमरीका, पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है, और वहां के सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट भी श्री कीसिंगर ने कहा है कि भारत के लोग हथियार जमा कर रहे थे और इसलिये पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा समझौता वाजिब है। जब हम ने कहा था कि अमरीका से नाता तोड़ो, यह सारी दुनिया में सी० आई० ए० के जरिए सारी जगहो की सरकार पलटवाना चाहते है और अपनी मर्जी की सरकारे बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमारी सरकार ने उस पर कोई ध्यान नही दिया। हम हमेशा कहते रहे है कि अमरीका के लोग लगातार भारत के खिलाफ काम करते रहे है, और आज वह चीज सामने आ गई है और पाकिस्तान को खुले आम हथियार दे रहे है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन का जिक्र तो किया, इसमे कोई शक नही कि यह पूरा आन्दोलन सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण है। जनता मे असन्तोष और भारत के पूंजीपतियों का षड्यन्त्र उन्होंने इसका जिक्र किया है, मगर उससे लडने का सरकार मे साहस नही है। जनता मे इनकी आवाज नही है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं नही मानता कि सारे के सारे लोग जो इनके आन्दोलन मे जाते हैं वह इनकी नीतियों से सहमत है या इनको पसन्द करते है। हमे मालूम है कि जनसंघ के लोग उनकी नीतियों को पसन्द नही करते हैं। हमारे सोशलिस्ट भाई अपना झण्डा वगैरह फेंक कर उनके साथ चले गये और तमाम तरह के बीजू पटनायक, मोरारजी देसाई आदि आज मैदान मे खडे हैं, और उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज देश गलत रास्ते पर जा रहा है।

तो मेरा कुछ सुझाव है, और साथ ही कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ भाषण से काम नहीं चलना, कांग्रेस के लोगों को सोचना चाहिये और इन प्रतिक्रियावादियों से लड़ने के लिये सिर्फ उनको गाली देने से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि देश की नीतियों में आमूल परिवर्तन करना पडेगा। अभी मालूम हुआ कि इस दिल्ली के तमाम स्कूलों के अध्यापकगण कई हजार की संख्या मे आये थे प्रदर्शन लेकर, आज उन के अन्दर भी आन्दोलन है। तमाम क्षेत्रों मे आन्दोलन बढ रहा है इसलिये शासन के लोग जिद को त्यागकर आमूल परिवर्तन करें और पूजीपतियों पर हमला करें। बिड़ला, टाटा और सिंघानिया आदि को जेलों में बन्द करें, जयप्रकाश का आन्दोलन अपने आप फेल हो जायगा। जितने लोग आज उनके पीछे खडे हैं पूरी दौलत उनकी इस आन्दोलन में लगी है। मुझे मालूम है कि अशोक होटल में बिडला ठहरा हुआ है और जयप्रकाश के लोगों को पैसा दे रहा है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि देश में आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाय। इन को हराने के लिये देश मे मजबूत कदम आप उठाइये। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित (सीतापुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भी भाषण दिया उसके लिये धन्यवाद के समर्थन में मैं कुछ बाते कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें सन्देह नही कि देश की विचित्र परिस्थितियों मे, देश ने कठिन आर्थिक परिस्थितियो में देश की वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में कीर्ति पाने मे प्रगति की है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अब हमे किसी भी क्षेत्र में कुछ करना शेष नही है। चाहे आर्थिक क्षेत्र हो, चाहे सामाजिक क्षेत्र हो, हमें अभी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है। हमे बडा दुख है कि हमारे सदन के सदस्य जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी हैं, उन्होंने देहात के गरीबों की ओर वह ध्यान नही दिया जो देना चाहिये। पिछले चार वर्षों से मैं भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की चर्चायें सुनता रहा हूं ग्रामीण समाज के बारे में आर्थिक व्यवस्था के बारे में। किन्तु अभी तक मैंने यह चर्चा नहीं सुनी कि देश के ग्रामीण गरीब भागों में आज भी कई स्थानों पर गुलामी कायम है, और उस गुलामी को कैसे दूर करना चाहिये। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने किसी को चिन्तित नहीं देखा।

आजादी के 26 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद यह चर्चा करना बहुतों को विस्मय में डाल देगा। यह भी हो सकता है कि जिनकी मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूं उनको अर्थशास्त्री और समाज शास्त्री बन्धक श्रमिक कहेंगे, अंग्रेजी में बौंडेड लेबर कहेंगे। वह कह सकते हैं कि गुलामी में लोगों को जरा सा भी आजादी नहीं होती और बौंडेड लेबर को कम से कम इकरार करने की, एग्रीमेंट करने की आजादी होती है। लेकिन यह सोच लीजिये कि 100 200 रु० कर्जा देकर 25, 30 फीसदी का ब्याज लिखा कर भारत में आज हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनसे उनके साहूकार बड़े किसान काम लेते हैं और वह बेचारे काम कर रहे हैं वर्षों से। अनेकों तो ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपनी सेवा में जब कर्जा अदा नहीं कर पाया तो उनके पुत्रों को, भाइयों को काम करना पड़ा। आज की सभ्यता में इसका नाम भी कई प्रदेशों में चिन्तित है। बहरहाल, उड़ीसा में तो इस प्रथा को गोती प्रथा कहते हैं और कई जिलों के अन्दर वह प्रचलित है। राजस्थान में डूंगरपुर जिले में यह प्रथा सगरी के नाम से प्रचलित है। उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में यह प्रथा प्रचलित है और इस प्रथा के जो शिकार हैं उनको सवागत कहते हैं और खण्डित पड़िन भी कहते हैं। मैसूर में इन गुलामों को जीत कहते हैं। अगर आप केरल के आसपास नीलगिरी के क्षेत्र में जायें तो इस को वालयनम कहते हैं। कश्मीर में आज भी साझी प्रथा इस बात की द्योतक है कि वहां किस रूप में गुलामी रही है और आज भी उसके चिन्ह वहां मौजूद हैं। यदि मैंने राजस्थान की सगरी प्रथा का उल्लेख किया या उड़ीसा की प्रथा का उल्लेख किया तो इससे यह न समझिये कि ग्वालियर, रीवा, दतिया इस कुप्रथा से अछूता है। वहां आज भी जो प्रथा प्रचलित है गुलामी की, उसके नाम भले ही भिन्न हों, लेकिन वह उतने ही उग्र रूप से ग्वालियर क्षेत्र में प्रचलित है जितनी कि राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर जिले में। आश्चर्य यह है कि हम बड़ी बड़ी आर्थिक योजनाओं पर विचार करते हैं और हम यह मानते हैं कि आर्थिक विकास से ही देश का कल्याण होना है किन्तु हमने सामाजिक समस्याओं की तरफ से आंख मूंद ली हैं जिसकी वजह से ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हुई और समाज में अभिशाप जारी है शोषण जारी है। इसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है यह अफसोस की ही बात है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह सरकार और संसद ऐसा कोई सख्त कदम उठाए ताकि जो बौंडिड लेबर सिस्टम चल रहा है उसकी समयावधि हो, उसकी जांच हो और जांच के बाद उनको मिटाने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाए जा सकें। अन्यथा समाजवाद की बात तो दूर रही हम आज जो गुलामी है उसको भी दूर नहीं कर पाएंगे समाज में से। इस वास्ते मैं इस पर जोर देता हूं।

15 hrs.

एक तो यह पक्ष है। लेकिन एक दूसरा पक्ष भी है समाज का। यह वर्ग आन्दोलनों में आगे बढ़ा है और यह वर्ग है जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में काम करता है। लेकिन इसके विपरीत दुकानों में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं कई ऐसे लोग हैं जो ऐसे क्षेत्रों में काम करते हैं जहां यह आन्दोलन पनप नहीं पाया है, मिनिमम वेज के आदेश तो निकल गए हैं लेकिन उनका कार्यान्वयन अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई यन्त्र नहीं बन पाया है, इस कारण से उनकी दशा बहुत ही दयनीय है। यह वर्ग मौलिक सुविधाओं से वंचित है और जो सुविधायें आदेशों और अध्यादेशों से उनको मिली हैं वे उन तक नहीं पहुंच पाई हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। कुछ न कुछ बात हम इनके बारे में सुनते आए हैं और सुनते आए हैं कि औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को उन्नतिशील बनाना है। नेशनल कमीशन आन लेबर की सिफारिशों की जांच करके उन को लागू करने के लिए कानून बन रहे हैं, यह बात भी कानों में पड़ती रही है लेकिन वह अभी तक धरातल पर कहीं दिखाई नहीं देती है। जब तक देहातों में वह गुलामी जो आज भी कई जिलों और प्रान्तों में भिन्न भिन्न रूपों

[श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित]

में मौजूद है जिसका अभी मैंने उल्लेख किया है और वे कर्मचारी जिनके लिए निकले हुए आदेश लागू नहीं हुए हैं, उनका लाभ उनको नहीं पहुंचा है और वे औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की विषमताएं जिनका उल्लेख गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में किया है, जब तक वे सब दूर नहीं होती हैं जब तक कर्मचारी वर्ग सन्तुष्ट नहीं होता है तब तक कैसे कोई औद्योगिक विकास हो सकता है ? इस वास्ते हम और आपको अविलम्ब ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके साथ-साथ शिक्षा में भी आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । सच बात तो यह है कि हमारी शिक्षा हमारी क्रियाओं से बहुत दूर जा चुकी है । जहां पर हमारी चीजों का मापदण्ड उत्पादकता होता है उसी से उनको मापा जाता है उसी तरह से शिक्षा को भी उत्पादकता से मापा जाना चाहिये । उस पर जितना व्यय होता है उससे किस प्रकार औद्योगिक विकास को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है यह देखा जाना चाहिये । इस समय तो इसको विलास की बात माना जाता है । जिन लोगों को शिक्षा शास्त्री कहा जाता है, जिन लोगों को शिक्षा का पंडित कहा जाता है उनका ज्ञान पुस्तकों तक ही सीमित है और उन्हीं में बन्द है । हमें चाहिये वह शिक्षा जो आचरण में दक्ष हो, नैपुण्यता में दक्ष हो, हुनर में दक्ष हो, जो देश का अलंकरण करे । उस शिक्षा को हम आज नहीं देखते हैं । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि गांधी जी द्वारा बनाई गई शिक्षा पद्धति के आधार पर शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन हो और काम के आधार पर, श्रम के आधार पर उसको चलाया जाए और इसको श्रम का सम्मान करने वाला और उसको बढ़ाने वाला बनाया जाए । यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है और इसमें मैं आपकी सहायता चाहता हूं ।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चंदौली) : राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

अभिभाषणों की चर्चा मैं सुन रहा हूं । सुनने से मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह देश अभिशापों के महासागर में डूब गया है । किन्तु मैं भारतीय हूं और प्रसाद जी के शब्दों को मैं यहां दोहराना चाहता हूं

जिसे तुम समझे हो अभिशाप ।
जगत की ज्वालाओं का मूल ।।
ईश का वह रहस्य वरदान ।
कभी मत जा इस को भूल ।।

दोनों पक्षों के मेरे मित्र जयप्रकाश जी की चर्चा करते हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि शिक्षा में क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये, इसमें आमूलचूल क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये, पूर्ण क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये । जयप्रकाश जी ने भी गांधी विद्या संस्थान के माध्यम से शिक्षा में क्रान्ति करने का प्रयोग किया था काशी में और वह प्रयोग सर्वथा विफल रहा । उस प्रयोग का क्या परिणाम हुआ कुछ पता नहीं । शिक्षा शास्त्रियों तक वह नहीं पहुंचा । मैं कहूंगा कि शिक्षा में क्रान्ति की बात करने के बजाय परिवर्तन की बात की जाय । क्रान्ति और क्रान्ति में अन्तर बताने की यहां आवश्यकता नहीं है । क्रान्ति में संघर्ष, कल्याण और जीवन को प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से समन्वित करने की शक्ति होती है और उसका एक सतत प्रवाह होता है, वह कहीं रुकती नहीं होता । शिक्षा को जो प्रवृत्तियां हैं चाहे वे हमारी परम्परागत प्रवृत्तियां हों या तत्कालीन प्रवृत्तियां हों, उन सब में जो कुछ भी सुन्दर तत्व है उसका यह फल है कि उनके माध्यम से बड़ी बड़ी विभूतियां अपने यहां पैदा हुई और नए आदर्श जोड़ने की शक्ति उसके भीतर है । यह निश्चित है कि शिक्षा में इस तरह के सुधार की आवश्यकता है । इसी रूप में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रान्ति की जानी चाहिये ।

संसद् ने एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति तय की थी । दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो कुछ कहा जाता

है उसको कार्यान्वित बहुत कम किया जाता है। कार्यान्वयन के अभाव में चीजें ठप्प हो जाती हैं और इस कारण से जो सुन्दर पक्ष है, जो मंगल-मय पक्ष है वह नष्ट हो जाता है।

शिक्षा में जब क्रान्ति की बात होती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्रान्ति विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से नहीं हो सकती है। क्रान्ति जब भी होगी अपनी भाषा के माध्यम से होगी। आन्दोलन और क्रान्ति की जो भाषा होती है वह अपने देश की भाषा होती है। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि पच्चीस साल बीत जाने के बाद भी अपनी भाषा का प्रयोग शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम नहीं कर पाए हैं। स्वायत्तता के नाम पर आटोनोमी के नाम पर इस देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जितना अनाचार हुआ है जितना स्वच्छन्दता आई है उसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। महा-राष्ट्र के विश्वविद्यालय किसी माध्यम में पढ़ाते हैं, बंगाल के किसी दूसरे में और बनारस के किसी और माध्यम में पढ़ाते हैं। माध्यम की एकरूपता नहीं है। उसका परिणाम यह है कि काशी का विद्यार्थी अगर महाराष्ट्र में पढ़ने जाए तो उसकी वहां प्राय भरती नहीं होती है।

यह वह देश है जहां संस्कृत की पढ़ाई भी अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से होती है। इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य इस देश का और क्या हो सकता है। संस्कृत भाषा वह भाषा है जो देश की आदि भाषा है और जिसके माध्यम से आज भी हम संसार को शान्ति का सन्देश देते हैं। लेकिन इस भाषा की पढ़ाई भी अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से देश में होती है।

अंग्रेजी को बनाए रखने में कुछ निहित स्वार्थ कम्प्यूटर और इस घोटालों को भी बड़ा योगदान है। यू० पी० एस० सी० को निर्देश दिया गया था कि हिन्दी के माध्यम में कैसे परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था हो सकती है, यह वह बताए। उसको मई जून में अपनी रिपोर्ट देनी थी लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उसने मार्च तक का समय ले लिया है और मुझे लगता है कि इस समय को और बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और हिन्दी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं की गाड़ी और रुकेगी। इसका दुष्परिणाम यह होगा कि जनता जिस भाषा को जानती है शासन उस भाषा को नहीं समझेगा, ज्ञान उस भाषा में नहीं आएगा और करोड़ों अरबों रुपया जो ज्ञान के दान में खर्च किया जा रहा है वह व्यर्थ जाएगा और जनता को इस तरह से यह धोखा देने वाली बात होगी। इससे एक प्रकार का तनाव और विभेदात्मक जीवन में आएगा।

शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि संस्कृत को दिल्ली से हटाया जा रहा है। मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री से पता लगाया है। उन्होंने मुझे कहा है कि मैंने हायर सैकेंडरी बोर्ड को लिखा है कि स्टेट्स का वे बनाए रखें यथा स्थिति बनी रहे। संस्कृति को हटाया नहीं जाएगा। यह एक प्रसन्नता की बात है। मैं मानता हूं कि संस्कृत को सर्वत्र पढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और अनिवार्य भाषा के रूप में उसकी पढ़ाई लिखाई होनी चाहिये।

भ्रष्टाचारियों की चर्चा, पूंजीपतियों की चर्चा, राजाओं और महाराजाओं की चर्चा करके ही मैंने देखा है कि अनेक चर्चाओं को समाप्त कर दिया जाता है। देश एक राष्ट्रीय संकट में से हो कर गुजर रहा है। एक तरफ तो पूंजीपति हमारा शोषण कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ अपने नेतृत्व को जमाए रखने के लिए लोगों को कामचोरी का उपदेश दिया जा रहा है और उसका समर्थन किया जा रहा है। आजादी के बाद कामचोरी देश में जिस गति से बढ़ी है वह घृणास्पद है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सब को, सारे नेताओं को इस पर सोचना चाहिये। कामचोरी अगर श्रमिक में आई तो एक कानून से पूंजीपतियों को तो नष्ट किया जा सकता है किन्तु कामचोरी के निराकरण के लिए सैकड़ों युग लग जाएंगे। इस वास्ते कामचोरी के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन सभी पार्टियों को मिल कर खड़ा करना चाहिये।

[श्री सुधाकर पाडे]

मै हमेशा इस बात का हामी रहा हू कि राजा महाराजाओ की रियासते तो हम ने ले ली, उनको जो सुविधाये प्राप्त थी वे तो हम ने लॅ ली और ऐसा करके हमने ठीक भी किया लेकिन जो कला, साहित्य और सस्कृति को जन सम्पत्ति के रुप मे कलाकारो ने या पडितो ने या कवियो ने बना कर उन्हे दिया था वह उनकी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति हो गई और वह व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति अलमारियो मे बन्द है, उसको दीमक खा रही है । दीमक उसका उपयोग कर रही है । यह सम्पत्ति हमारे कानून बनाने के बाद भी विदेशो मे बहुत बडी मात्रा मे जा रही है ।

अभी जयपुर मे बहुत सारी सम्पत्ति मिली । सभवत करोडो, अरबो रुपये की सम्पत्ति मिली । सोने चादी से कोई देश नही बनता है बल्कि उसकी जो सास्कृतिक सम्पदा है, उससे देश बना करता है । पहले के राजा-महाराजाओ के पास लाखो करोडो और अरबो रुपये की ज्ञान की चित्रकला की पुस्तको की, हस्तलेखो की सम्पत्ति सड रही है । सरकार को एक कानून बनाकर इसका जनहित मे ले लेना चाहिये ।

शिक्षा मे, मुक्त विश्वविद्यालयो का मै समर्थक रहा हू । आज जो विश्वविद्यालयो मे महन्तई शुरु हो गयी है, हरेक विभाग मे एक महन्त बैठता है, हर एक विश्वविद्यालय मे एक महन्त बैठता है जो ज्ञान के प्रवाह को रोकता है । इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि छुरा दिखाकर जो फर्स्टक्लास पास हो जाय वह हो जाये । जो व्यक्ति मेहनत कर के पास होना चाहता है, उसका दरवाजा रोक दिया जाता है । बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा को ज्ञान से सयुक्त किया जाय, जीवन से सयुक्त किया जाये । ज्ञान, शिक्षा और जीवन इस कारण से संयुक्त नही हो पाते कि कुछ लोगों का उसमे स्वार्थ है । उस स्वार्थ का परिपालन वे उसके माध्यम से करते हैं । उनके ऊपर यू० जी० सी० किसी प्रकार का नियत्रण स्थापित नही कर पा रहा है । परीक्षाओ मे सुधार कर देने से कोई बात नही बनती जब तक कि दृष्टि मे सुधार न हो ।

एक व्यक्ति सरकारी कार्यालय मे काम करता है । अगर वह एम० ए० करना चाहता है तो उसको छूट नही दी जाती है, बल्कि उसका रास्ता रोक दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हू कि जो जहा पढना चाहे, जिस रूप से पढना चाहे, उसे पढने की सुविधा दी जाये । किसी प्रकार की बाधा न डाली जाये । जब सरकारी नौकरी मे हम किसी को लेते है या अन्य नौकरी मे लेते है तो उसकी परीक्षा लेते ही है । अगर वह परीक्षा मे खरा उतरता है तो लेते हैं नही तो नही लेते है । प्राइवेट परीक्षाओ मे जो पास हैं, उनमे से कई लोग विभागों के अध्यक्ष है और वहा पर विभाग का वह अच्छा सचालन कर रहे है ।

एक बात मैं चाहता हू कि देश मे वर्कर यूनिवर्सिटीज की स्थापना होनी चाहिये । और श्रम महाविद्यालयो की भी स्थापना होनी चाहिये । क्योकि बहुत बडे-बडे औद्योगिक केन्द्र खुल गये है । वहा सामान्य कारीगर काम करते है और उनका ज्ञान बडे बडे इजीनियरो और वैज्ञानिकों से अधिक अच्छा होता है । किन्तु चूकि एकेडैमिक शिक्षा उनको नही होती है इसलिये वह उन्नति नही कर पाते । वह देश को अपने अनुभव एव ज्ञान का लाभ नही दे पाते । इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वह अपने स्थान पर पडे रह जाते हैं । उन बडे केन्द्रो मे पार्टटाइम पढाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिसके माध्यम से वह अपनी एकेडैमिक क्वालिफिकेशन प्राइवेट रूप से पूरी कर सके और उनकी उन्नति का रास्ता खुले ।

मैं यह नही मानता कि देश अधोगति की ओर जा रहा है । मैं यह मानता हूं, अभी जय प्रकाश जी ने कहा था कि मैं महाभारत कर दूगा । इस देश मे महाभारत को कोई महत्व

नहीं दिया गया । एक बार महाभारत हुआ, हजारों वर्ष के लिये देश बरबाद हो गया । इस देश में समुद्र मंथन की प्रथा है । जहां पर समुद्र मंथन किया जाता है और अमृत निकाला जाता है वहा विष भी पिया जाता है । अगर जयप्रकाशजी या कोई भी चाहते हैं कि समुद्र मंथन हो, विचारों का समुद्र मंथन हो, भावनाओं का समुद्र मंथन हो तो समुद्र मंथन के द्वारा अमृत निकालने की आवश्यकता है । और आवश्यकता यह है कि जहर स्वय पिया जाये । जहर दूसरो को न मिलाया जाये । क्योंकि जहर संस्कृति स्वयं देव संस्कृति है जो नष्ट होती है और शिवसंस्कृति जन संस्कृति है जो निरन्तर बढती है । इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें स्वाभाविक रूप से अभिभाषण के बाद जो घटनाएं घटी है उनका भी समावेश हो रहा है । उदाहरणके लिये राष्ट्रपति महोदय द्वारा यह सदभावना व्यक्त की गयी थी कि दुनिया के देशो से हमारे सम्बन्ध और भी सुधरेंगे । लेकिन इस प्रक्रिया मे एक भारी बाधा उत्पन्न हो गयी । संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने हमारे पडोसी पाकिस्तान को फिर से हथियार देने का फैसला कर के न केवल अमेरिका के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने के हमारे प्रयत्नो पर पानी फेर दिया है, बल्कि भारत के विरुद्ध निश्चित रूप से एक अमैत्रीपूर्ण कार्य किया है ।

पाकिस्तान को दिये गये हथियार अतीत में भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त हो चुके हैं । भविष्य में उन हथियारो का क्या उपयोग होगा, यह समझने मे किसी को कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये अमरीकी प्रशासन इस बात को कैसे नहीं समझ पा रहा है यह हमारे लिये सचमुच में खेद और आश्चर्य की बात है । 1965 में शस्त्र देने पर रोक लगाई गई थी लेकिन 71 में एक समय का 'वन टाइम एक्सेप्शन,' कर के कुछ हथियार दिये गये । अब तो पाकिस्तान को बडे पैमाने पर अमरीकी हथियार प्राप्त होने वाले है । इससे इस भूखण्ड मे स्थायी शांति कायम करने के प्रयत्नो मे बाधा पड़ेगी; पाकिस्तान के आक्रमणकारी इरादों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा । इतना ही नही, ये अमरीकी हथियार पाकिस्तान के वहां के लोकतांत्रिक आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये प्रयुक्त होंगे

मुझे खेद है कि भारत सरकार अमेरिका के इरादो के बारे मे पहले से सही अनुमान नही लगा सकी । पिछले सितम्बर अक्तूबर मे फिर से हथियार देने की बातचीत हो रही है लेकिन हमारे राजदूत श्री कौल ने कहा कि उनकी जानकारी के अनुसार हथियार नही दिये जायेंगे । फिर अमरीकी विदेश मंत्री दिल्ली आये । उन्होंने भी हमको बातो मे भरमाया और हम निश्चित होकर बैठ गये, मानो अमेरिका इस भूण्ड मे शस्त्रो की दौड़ मे सहायता करने की गलती नही करेगा । लेकिन अमेरिका फिर से गलती करने पर तुला हुआ है । ऐसा लगता है कि गलती जान-बूझकर की जा रही है । जिनके हाथों मे अमरीका मे शासन की बागडोर है, एक ओर तो उनका शस्त्र बेचने मे निहित स्वार्थ है और दूसरी ओर वे भारत और पाकिस्तान मे....

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या यह राजनीतिक सवाल नही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राजनीतिक सवाल तो है ही । मैं उससे भी बडी बात कर रहा हूं, मगर वह माननीय सदस्य की समझ की बात नही है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इस बारे मे पहले कभी नहीं बोले ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं पहली बार नहीं बोल रहा हूं । पाकिस्तान को अमरीका ने जब पहली बार सन् 1956 में हथियार दिये थे हम तब से बराबर बोल रहे हैं ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जब अमरीका हथियार देता है भारतीय जनता की भावनाओं को हम प्रभावी रूप से प्रकट करते है। यह बात अलग है कि जब रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये थे, भले ही थोडी मात्रा मे दिये थे, तब हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र उस समय नही बोले थे। हम तब भी बोले थे। मगर आप तो बात ही नही करते। हम आपकी मजबूरी समझते है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अमरीका जो पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का फैसला कर रहा है उस सवाल पर इस देश मे कोई मतभेद नही है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जय प्रकाश जी को नही बोल रहे है, उनसे बुलवाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त कह रहे थे कि वाजपेयी जी नही बोल रहे है। अब मैं बोल रहा हूं तो कह रहे है कि जय प्रकाश जी से बुलवाइये अगर जय प्रकाशजी ने बोल दिया तो यह कहेंगे कि अमरीका से बुलवाइये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस प्रश्न पर सारे देश की भावनाओं को प्रभावी रूप से प्रकट करने का अभी तक सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नही उठाया है। एक तरीका यह हो सकता है कि संसद के दोनो सदन सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास करे और अमेरिका के निर्णय की निन्दा करे। वहा केवल सरकार नही है, वहा कांग्रेस है, समाचारपत्र है, जन मत है, जो हमारे एक स्वर मे बोलने का उन पर असर होगा। और अगर नही होगा, तो कम से कम हमारी एकता प्रकट होगी, जो सीमा के पार हमारे देश के लिए जो चुनौतिया तैयार हो रही है, भविष्य मे उन का सामना करने मे काम देगी।

काश्मीर के सवाल पर जो समझौता हुआ है, उस पर हमारी राय भिन्न है। उस सवाल पर हमारा मतभेद है, लेकिन उस के लिए पृथक चर्चा होगी। मै इस समय वह प्रश्न नही दे लेना चाहता हू, मै एक दूसरा पहलू लेना चाहता हू।

शेख साहब के साथ हम कोई भी समझौता करे, जैसा कि प्रधान मत्री ने कहा है, वह भारत का घरेलू प्रश्न है। पाकिस्तान या राष्ट्रपति भुटटो को उस समझौते के बारे मे उंगली उठाने का कोई अधिकार नही है। पाकिस्तान आक्रमणकारी है। उसे एक-तिहाई काश्मीर को खाली करना चाहिए। पूरा काश्मीर भारत का भाग बना है—और क्षमा कीजिए, इस समय नही बना है, पहले से बना है। आज एक्सेशन का इश्यू नही है। आज इनटेग्रेशन का इश्यू है। भारत मे काश्मीर के मिलने का फैसला हो चुका है। काश्मीर के महाराजा ने यह फैसला किया। उस पर जनता की मुहर लगी। और हमारे जवानो ने काश्मीर की रक्षा के लिए बार-बार रक्त बहा कर उस समझौते की पुष्टि की।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा (जम्मू) काश्मीर के महाराजा ने तब फैसला किया, जब शेख साहब ने इस का ऐलान कर दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मगर काश्मीर के महाराजा ने यह फैसला किया, इस से तो माननीय सदस्य को इन्कार नही है? इन्स्ट्रूमेंट आफ एक्सेशन पर हस्ताक्षर तो महाराजा के ही थे। उन के साथ जनता भी थी।

मगर मै दूसरी बात कह रहा हूं। भुटटो साहब इस मामले मे दखल न दे अपनी टाग न अड़ाये। अगर वह लगातार शरारत पर आमादा रहते है, तो नई दिल्ली एक ही उत्तर दे सकती है, और वह उत्तर यह है कि स्वतत्र पख्तूनिस्तान के लिए जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उस का खुला समर्थन होना चाहिये। अगर पाकिस्तान काश्मीर मे दखल देने पर आमादा है, तो केवल विरोध पत्र काफी नही है। पाकिस्तान से उस भाषा मे बात करना होगा, जिस को पाकिस्तान समझता है।

क्या भारत यह नहीं पूछ सकता है कि इस समय जो दमनचक्र चला है, उस में ख़ान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां कहां है ? उन का कोई पता नहीं है । मेरा निवेदन है कि अमरीकी हथियारों के इस भूखंड में आने से जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है, वह केवल हमारे लिए ही संकट का कारण नहीं है, बल्कि वह अफ़गानिस्तान के लिये भी संकट का कारण है । इस लिए भारत और अफगानिस्तान को मिल कर इस परिस्थिति पर विचार करना चाहिए । मुझे खुशी है कि अफगानिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति श्री दाऊद यहां आ रहे हैं । यदि आवश्यकता हो, तो उन से प्रधान मंत्री का कोई प्रतिनिधि वहां जा सकता है और नई परिस्थिति पर विचार विमर्श कर सकता है ।

हमें पाकिस्तान को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साजिश का अड्डा बनने से रोकना होगा । वह साजिश न केवल भारत की शान्ति को भंग करेगी, बल्कि अफगानिस्तान के लिए भी मुसीबत का कारण बनेगी । अपने प्रयत्नों को संगठित कर सकें हम इस संकट को टालने का रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं ।

अब मैं कुछ घरेलू बातों पर आना चाहता हूं । राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि सरकार चुनाव कानून में संशोधन के प्रस्तावों पर राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ जल्दी ही विचार-विमर्श करेगी । यह जल्दी कितनी जल्दी आयेगी, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं । लेकिन शायद राष्ट्रपति महोदय को स्मरण नहीं है या सरकार को स्मरण नहीं है, कि 1971 में चुनाव कानून में संशोधन के लिए एक जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी । उस की रिपोर्ट 1972 में आई । उस रिपोर्ट में कुछ सर्व सम्मत सिफारिशें हैं ? अब सरकार ने उन्हें अभी तक स्वीकार और लागू नहीं किया, तो नई चर्चा के लिए आधार क्या है ? पुराने निर्णय अमल में नहीं लायेंगे और नई चर्चा का नाटक रचेंगे । जो फ़ैसले होंगे, वे बट्टे खाते में डाल दिये जायेंगे । तो फिर विचार विमर्श किस लिए ?

मुझे कहने में खेद है, लेकिन कहना पड़ता है कि सवाल आज नीति का नहीं है, सवाल आज नीयत का है । हमारे और आप के बीच में जो खाई हो गई है, वह नीतियों को लेकर तो है ही, लेकिन उस से भी ज्यादा बुनियादी भेद यह है कि नीयत के बारे में अविश्वास हो गया है, जो कि लोकतन्त्र में नहीं होना चाहिये । आप हमारी ईमानदारी पर विश्वास करें हम आप की ईमानदारी पर विश्वास करें यही मिल्कियत भूमि है ।

1971 की सिफारिशें रद्दी की टोकरी में पड़ी हैं । एक सिफारिश यह थी कि इलैक्शन कमीशन एक मल्टी-मेम्बर बाडी होना चाहिए, कमेटी ने जो तर्क दिये वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

"Gradually, elections have ceased to be a quinquennial affair but are held, if not every year, at least in every alternate year in some part or other of our vast country. The elections have, therefore, become a continuing process entailing anormous work on the Election Commission. The immensity of the task of the Election Commision and the complexities of the duties it is called upon to discharge are too obvious and do not require any elaboration. It is too great a burden for a single person to exercise supervision, direction and control over elections effectively and consequently he is likely to be exposed and vulnerable to charges of arbitrariness and partiality. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Election Commission should be a multi-member body as envisaged in article 342(2) of the Constitution."

यह रिपोर्ट जनवरी, 1972 में संसद में पेश की गई थी । अब 1975 है । सर्व-सम्मत सिफारिशें लागू नहीं की जा रही हैं और चर्चा के लिए निमंत्रण दिए जा रहे हैं ? क्या हमारे मन में संदेह होना स्वाभाविक नहीं है ?

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

एक सर्व-सम्मत सिफारिश यह भी हो कि बजट के समय सब राजनतिक दलों को आल इंडिया रेडियो पर बराबर का समय मिलना चाहिए। इसे भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। तो फिर खर्चे के बारे में जो सिफारिश काफी महत्वपूर्ण है, उस पर सहमति कैसे हो? मेरा निवेदन है कि जो सर्व-सम्मत सिफारिश हैं, वे अमल में आयें, और आगे के लिए हम चर्चा करें, तो विरोधी दल ऐसी चर्चा का स्वागत करेंगे?

एक और मुद्दा महत्वपूर्ण है। राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है "सरकार चाहती है कि लोकपाल तथा लोकायुक्त विधेयक पर, जो कुछ समय में आप के सामने है, विचार हो और इस वर्ष इसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जाए।" कितने वर्ष से यह विधेयक चल रहा है। पहले वह पास हो गया था। लोक सभा भंग हो गई, तो वह भी समाप्त हो गया। यह लोक सभा भी भंग होने वाली है। अब राष्ट्रपति महोदय सूचना दे रहे हैं कि इस वर्ष इसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जाये। इस वर्ष क्यों? इस अधिवेशन में क्यों नहीं?

श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा आन्दोलन में जो एक मुद्दा विशेष रूप से उभर कर आया है, वह भ्रष्टाचार का है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र इस भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से परिचित नहीं है। वे भी इस में चिन्ताग्रस्त हैं। 9 अक्तूबर, 1972 को आल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक हुई थी। उस में मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री प्रकाशचन्द सेठी, ने जो भाषण दिया, मैं उस का एक अंश रखना चाहता हूं :

"Every one wants to grab money in whatever way he can. If somebody becomes a Chief Minister, he wants to make a fortune not only for himself, but for three of four generations."

यह किसी विरोधी दल के नेता का भाषण नहीं है, किसी प्रतिक्रियावादी का प्रवचन नहीं है, यह लोकतंत्र विरोध का आधार नहीं है। जादू वह जो सिर चढ़ कर बोले। मैं मानता हूं कि बुनियादी सवालों में मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन क्या आज जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उससे कोई कांग्रेस का सदस्य खुश हो सकता है? नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के लिए ठोस कदम कौन से उठाए जा रहे हैं? कई राज्यों में लोकायुक्त कानून बना है। मगर उस में मुख्य मंत्री शामिल नहीं है। मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाए जायेंगे तो कौन जांच करेगा? हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध 1971 में आरोप लग रहे हैं। उन आरोपों में एक आरोप इलैक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड के बारे में भी था। उस समय गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री सिंधी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का सारा हिसाब किताब कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जनरल देख रहे हैं। उनकी जब रिपोर्ट आएगी तब सारे मामले पर विचार होगा। अब रिपोर्ट आ गई है। वह रिपोर्ट ही नहीं है बल्कि अनियमितताओं की कहानी है, सार्वजनिक धन के अपव्यय का चिट्ठा है, सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का अध्याय है। ठोस आरोप है। इनकी कौन जांच करेगा? खेद की बात है कि आजादी के 27 साल के बाद भी हम भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच के लिए कोई निश्चित प्रक्रिया तैयार नहीं कर सके हैं। संतानम कमेटी ने एक अच्छी सिफारिश यह की थी कि एक पैनल बनना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति महोदय एक पैनल बनायें जिस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हों, विधि विशेषज्ञ हों और गण्यमान्य जनमत के नेता हों और अगर कोई आरोप लगता है तो उस पैनल के पास उसको भेजा जाए और वह यह देखें कि कोई प्राइमा फेसाई केस है या नहीं—

SHRI PILO MODY (Godhia): You can give him our extra time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give him your extra avoirdupois, not your extra time!

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं खत्म कर रहा हू । मैं निवेदन यह कर रहा था कि अभी समय है कि हम एक निश्चित प्रक्रिया बना ले । अलग अलग प्रक्रियाये बनायेंगे तो इसमें कठिनाई पैदा होगी । तमिलनाडु के मुख्य के विरुद्ध आरोप लगे । प्रधान मन्त्री ने उन से पूछा । उन से जवाब मागा उन्होने जवाब भेज दिया और केन्द्र की सत्ता को चुनौती दी कि कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी एक्ट में आप हमारे खिलाफ कमिशन नही बिठा सकते है क्योकि हमारा अलग प्रदेश है, हमारी अलग विधान सभा है । अगर राष्ट्रपति का पैनल होगा और सब दलों की सहायता होगी तो जो भी मामले आयेंगे, उनको भेज दिए जायेंगे । प्राइमा फेसाई केस का जब पता चल जाएगा तो कमिशन बनेगा और वह कमिशन निमल-नाडु के मामले पर विचार करने के लिए बनेगा, हरियाणा के मामले पर भी विचार करने के लिए बनेगा । लेकिन उन्होने तो भ्रष्टाचार को एक पारिवारिक मामला बना लिया है । भ्रष्टाचार को कांग्रेस का घरेलू प्रश्न नही है । यह लोकतत्र की जड खोदने वाला मामला है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आवला) : राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खडी हुई हूं ।

मैं बहुत ही उनकी आभारी हू कि उन्होने देश में जो वास्तविक स्थिति है उसका चित्रण बहुत ही स्पष्ट शब्दो मे अपने अभि-भाषण में किया है । उन्होने स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले चार वर्षों में हमारे सामने अनेक कठिनाइयां आई , मंहगाई भी बढ़ी है, मुद्रा स्फीती भी बडी है, ड्राउट भी हुआ है, किसी जगह सूखा पडा है और किसी जगह बाढ आई है और उसके पहले 1971 में पाकिस्तान की लडाई हुई । लेकिन इन सब चुनौतियों का सामना देश की जनता और देश की मजबूत लीडरशिप ने बड़े साहस, बडी हिम्मत के साथ किया है । यह सब जनता के बल पर और उसके सहारे पर करना सम्भव हुआ है ।

आज हम देखते है कि चीजे बहुत सस्ती तो नही हुई है लेकिन उनकी कीमतो मे स्थिरता जरुर आई है । आर्थिक अपराधों के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं और एक्शन लिया जा रहा है । चाहे इस देश मे कोई राजा हो या महाराजा हो, रानी हो या महारानी हो यदि वह आर्थिक अपराधो मे ग्रसित है तो निस्सन्देह उसको भी वही सजा मिलनी चाहिए जो एक साधारण नागरिक को मिलती है । यह मैं जरुर कहना चाहती हू कि जो चुनौतिया है, जो कष्ट है, उन कष्टो और मुसीबतो और कठिनाईयो का अनुचित लाभ प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियो तथा पार्टियो ने मिल कर उठाने की कोशिश की है । वे सब लोग एक झडे के नीचे और एक मच पर आ कर खडे हुए है और आन्दोलन कर रहे है । बजाय इसके कि उन कठि-नाइयो को सुलझाने मे, उनको हल करने मे मदद दी जाती और भी ज्यादा उनको उलझाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है मुसीबते पैदा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है । आज जो सघर्ष चल रहा है जो एजीटेशन चल रही है और जिस को हमारे विरोधी एक हो कर चला रहे हैं वह मैं समझती हूं कि श्रीमति इदिरा गाधी के खिलाफ़ ही नही है बल्कि जनतंत्र के भी खिलाफ़ है और जनतत्र के खिलाफ़ ही नही बल्कि इंसान की आत्मा और स्वरूप के भी खिलाफ़ है, जो अधिकार लोगों को मिले हैं उनको ही

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

ये खत्म कर देना चाहते है। इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ने एक विचार इस मुल्क को दिया कुछ नीतिया अपनाई और हम आशा करते थे और हमारा विश्वास था कि हम उन विचारो और नीतियो को साकार रूप दे सकेंगे। निस्सन्देह पीछे जो कुछ उपचुनाव हुए है उन मे कुछ हमारी हारे भी हुई है। उदाहरण के लिए जबलपुर म हमारी बुरी हार हुई है। हो सकता है कि हम ने कहीं कुछ गलतिया की हो। लेकिन हम उनका सुधारेंगे। जिस जनता ने हम पर विश्वास प्रकट किया है उस जनता को यह अधिकार भी है कि हम पर वह अपनी नाराजगी भी प्रकट करे।

आज मुझे श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की एक बात को सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई। उन्होंने अमरीका की भर्त्सना की इस बात के लिए कि वह पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने जा रहा है। उन्होंने पहली बार अपने मुह से अमरीका की भर्त्सना की है। हम भी पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिए जाने के विरुद्ध हैं। हम उनकी इस बात से सहमत है कि हम सब को एक हो कर, पार्टी रिफलेक्शन को छोड कर प्रस्ताव पास करना चाहिए, प्रदर्शन करने चाहिये, निन्दा करना चाहिए और अमरीकन एम्बेसी के सामने तथा दूसरी जगह पर जाये और अपना विरोध प्रकट करें। मैं चाहती हू कि वाजपेयी जी को भी उस मे सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे काश्मीर का भी जिक्र किया है और प्रधान मत्री तथा शेख अब्दुल्ला के बीच जो बातचीत हो रही है उसका जिक्र किया है। आज वह कार्यरूप मे परिणत हो गई है। मैं बधाई देती हू शेख अब्दुल्ला को जिन्होंने काश्मीर की बागडोर अपने हाथ मे ली है। पहले भले ही भारत सरकार ने उनको किसी कारणवश जेल मे रखा हो लेकिन हम जानते है कि वह काश्मीर की जनता की नाड़ी को पहचनते है, उसके दिल की धडकन को पहचनाते है और हमे आशा है कि एक बार फिर जो यह एलान किया है कि काश्मीर मे प्लेबेसाइट का कोई प्रश्न नही है और काश्मीर भारत का आज से नही बल्कि पिछले पच्चीस साल पहले से इंटेग्रल पार्ट है उसका हिस्सा है उस पर वह कायम रहेंगे और हमे उनको समय देना चाहिए देखना चाहिए और आशा करनी चाहिए कि वह भारत की नीतिया का, समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तो का और धर्म निरपेक्षता का पालन करेंगे, उनको कार्यरूप मे परिणत करेंगे।

हमारी आर्थिक नीतियो के रचयिता पडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे आधुनिक भारत की नीव उन्होंने डाली थी। उसके लिए उन्होंने अथक प्रयास किए। समाजवादी समाज हमारा लक्ष्य है यह उन्होंने घोषित किया। इसके लिए उन्होंने पच वर्षीय योजनाओ का सिलसिला शुरू किया। चार योजनाये समाप्त हुई। मै नहीं कहती हू कि इससे भारत की दौलत नहीं बढी है। वह बढी है। आज जो सब चीजे हम दिखाई दे रही है वे सब उन योजनाओ का ही फल है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मै इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हू कि जिन्दगी के हर क्षेत्र मे डिसपेरिटी है और वह बढी है बडे किसान और छोटे किसान मे बडे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट और छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट मे बडे खेतीहर और छोटे खेतीहर मे बढी है। यहा तक कि शिक्षा के अन्दर भी भिन्नता बढी है। एक बच्चा वह है जो पब्लिक स्कूल मे पढता है और एक बच्चा वह है जिस के बैठने के लिए भी स्थान नही है। योजनाओ का प्रभाव इस रूप मे भी हमारे सामने जरूर आया है।

अब हमारे सामने इस वर्ष का बजट प्रस्तुत होने वाला है। उस का ममविदा तैयार हो गया होगा। लेकिन उस के अन्दर

संशोधन करने की समय समय पर गुंजाइश है। पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारुप भी बन रहा है, उसी योजना भवन में जहां योजना तो नहीं है, लेकिन योजना भवन जरुर है। बड़े बड़े विचारक और विशारद वहां आते हैं, लेकिन जिस के लिए योजना बननी चाहिए, उस के लिए नहीं बनती है और यही कारण है कि चार योजनायें समाप्त होने होते जो हमारी पावर्टी लाइन है वह 40 प्रतिशत के नीचे आ गई है। मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है—मैं विस्तार में न कह कर इतना ही कहना चाहती हू कि जो हमारा नया बजट आयेगा या जो हमारी आने वाली पंच वर्षीय योजना है, उस का आयोजन इस तरह का होना चाहिए कि इस पावर्टी लाइन को नीचे गिराया जाय, इस का खत्म किया जाय, चाहे यह हरिजनों के बीच में हो, महिलाओं के बीच मे हो, लैण्डलैस लैबरर्स के बीच में हो या मजदूरो के बीच में हो। यह स्कीम हम को देखने को मिलनी चाहिए जिस से हम यह कह सके कि अब जनता की गरीबी को हटाया जा रहा है, समाजवाद के दर्शन हो रहे है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने भाषण यहा पर हुए है मैंने उन सब को ध्यान से सुना है। आप सब जानते हैं कि 1975 का साल "नेशनल विमेन ईयर" है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि एक भी माननीय पुरुष सदस्य से यह सुनने को नहीं मिला कि मानवता की दृष्टि से इस वर्ष महिलाओं के लिए क्या कुछ करना है। यह पूरा साल महिला-वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जायगा, लेकिन किस रूप में मनाया जायगा, यदि माननीय पुरुष सदस्य एक भी सुझाव देते तो मुझे खुशी होती। भारत वर्ष में यू०एच० ओ० के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार "स्टेटस-आफ-वुमेन-कमेटी" की स्थापना हुई है और मुझे भी उस कमेटी का सदस्य बनने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। मुझे हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े से बड़े तबके और छोटे से छोटे तबके की महिलाओं से मिलने का अवसर मिला, बात करने का अवसर मिला, उन की समस्याओं को देखने का अवसर मिला भारत की प्रधान मंत्री एक महिला हैं, सीलोन की प्रधान मंत्री भी एक महिला हैं और अभी हाल में ब्रिटेन की कन्जर्वेटिव पार्टी की लीडर भी एक महिला निर्वाचित हुई हैं, इस में भी कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में महिलाये बड़े बड़े स्थानों पर हैं—लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान की महिलायें—मैं दुनिया की महिलाओं की बात नहीं कर रही हूं—अभी भी बहुत नीचे स्तर पर हैं। उन को सब अधिकार मिले हैं—पोलिटीकल अधिकार, राजनीतिक अधिकार और इस के लिए, हम महात्मा गाधी जी के ऋणी हैं, उन की वजह से हम को ये अधिकार मिले हैं; लेकिन आज भी जो आर्थिक अधिकार हैं, वे सब —मेरे भाई मुझे माफ करे—मेरे भाई लोगो के पास, पुरुषों के हाथ में हैं।

We are under the domination of man; we are not economically independent.

SHRI S. A KADER (Bombay—Central—South): How are you under the domination of man?

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: You know better than me.

स्टेटस आफ वुमेन कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशें पेश की हैं। मैं चाहती हूं, उन की कापिया आप सब को मिल गई हैं, उन पर बहस करने के लिए कम से कम दो दिन का समय दिया जाय और इस बात का निष्कर्ष निकाला जाय कि ऐसे कौन से कानून बनाये जा सकते हैं जो महिलाओं के हित में हों। जो कानून पहले से बने हुए हैं—चाहे फैक्टरी एक्ट के कानून हों, मैटर्निटी लीव के कानून हों या दूसरे कानून हों, उन पर इम्पलीमैंटेशन हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। आज हर जगह महिलाओं को, चाहे वे खेती में काम करती है या फैक्ट्री में काम करती है, पुरुषों के बराबर वेतन नहीं मिलता है। यदि किसी पुरुष को 6 रुपए मिलता

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

हूं तो उन को 4 रुपया ही मिलता है—यह भेद हटाया जाना चाहिए ।

अभी कल श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा जी ने गुजरात का जिक्र किया था और कहा था कि वहा छुट्टापन की प्रथा है । मैं इस शब्द का मतलब नही समझ सकी, बाद में मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहा जरा-जरा से कसूर पर पुरुष लोग स्त्रियों को छोड देते हैं । डाईवोर्स का लीगल-कोर्स नही अपनाते, लीगल-सैप्रेशन नही करते, बल्कि उन्हे छोड़ देते हैं । उन से घरो में काम लेते है और घर में एक नौकर की जो स्थिति होती है, वह तनख्वाह लेकर काम करता है, उस से भी बदतर स्थिति उन की होती है, एक रखेव, बाण्डेज-स्लेव की स्थिति मे उन को रहना पड़ता है । उनसे घर का सारा काम लिया जाता है उस के बाद भी उन को ठीक से खाना नहीं दिया जाता । आज हिन्दुस्तान मे महिलाओ का यह स्थान है, जिस की प्रधान मंत्री एक महिला है । इसलिए मे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहती हू कि किसी भी सदस्य ने इस पर कुछ नही कहा ।

धनबाद में मैंने देखा है—वहा महिलायें अपने चार-चार और छ-छ महीने के बच्चों को कमर से बाध कर खानो मे काम करने के लिए उतरती हैं । वहा क्रैशेज हैं, मैंने एक क्रैश की महिला सुप्रीन्टेन्डैन्ट से पूछा कि आप यहां किस लिए हैं, इन को क्रैस की सुविधा क्यो नही दी जाती है ? उन्होने जवाब दिया कि हमारा 30 का टारगेट है, हम उन्ही को यह सुविधा दे सकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती हूं ।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the motion of thanks to the President for his Address highlighting the problems facing the nation.

I was listening very patiently to the speech made by Shri Vajpayee today. He started well and expounded the theory of national consensus. We are with him in condemning the decision taken by America in lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan. He is one with the policy of the Government on this issue. He feels that there can be a national consensus on this. But, again, after a few minutes, he came to his old Opposition outlook. So far as the questions inside our country are concerned, he feels that there is a widening gap between the Congress as the ruling party and the Opposition parties and that national consensus is becoming difficult and, therefore, democracy is in danger. This kind of theory is a traditional theory of all Opposition parties. I would like to say that, if today we are not making very rapid progress on social and economic fronts and even on the political front, the Opposition parties are also to be blamed.

AN HON MEMBER: Do away with the Opposition.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: It is not that we want to do away with the Opposition. The Opposition themselves have not come up during the last 25 years. It is no use always pointing out the defects of the government policy, the defects in the policies and actions of the ruling Party. However this is the only contents of the history of the Opposition during last 25 years. If the Opposition parties want to save democracy, they must first look to themselves, to their own past. During last 25 years, they have been claiming that they have solutions for all the social, economic and political problems of the country, but their intelligence to give solutions to the people's problems and the nation's problems, could not be applied to the growth of their own organisation, their own political par-

ties and save the democracy by developing their own party into a mighty opposition party. They have failed to apply their intelligence, their capacity, their abilities, to the growth and development of their own parties, but they claim to have found out the solutions and go on giving advices on democracy and socialism to the ruling party which has taken the people with it and has made onward progress during last 25 to 30 years. Even today who is giving this challenge to democracy? It is not the Government policy. During last 25 years, all the foundations have been laid for a democratic transition by the ruling Party. It is not only the foundations of parliamentary democracy in this House, but even democratic foundations outside the parliamentary democracy in the society have been laid down. There are economic institutions, structural patterns, various methods and practices in the social field, in the political field and in the economic activities, coming in the way of the growth of Social and economic democracy Government has made an attempt during last 25 years to build up economic traditions, structures, and practices to widen democratic base of the nations development. But the opposition parties have never allowed the democratisation of the economic institutions outside the Parliament in the society. Not allowing the democracy to develop in the society, not allowing the ruling Party and the Government to go ahead with all the programmes inside the House here, and then saying that we are not looking to the interests of the people, is a nagative approach and this is one reason why opposition parties could not reach mature stage But they do not want to take a lesson from their old methods and practices. They are repeating the old mistaken path. Whatever agitation is being carried on now, there are indications that it will result in another sort of an alliance of all opposition parties which was there a few years ago before 1971. One does not know to what extent it will succeed. There are no indications of its success. Let the opposition unite, right or left. It would be a big contribution to democracy if the opposition comes up as one and a united opposition. That is the need of the country today. All their talk of attacking the Prime Minister and attacking the Government's policies is only misleading the people. Opposition parties have not realised that democratic foundations have been built up during the last 25 years by the ruling party and by the Government's policies and by the Planning Commission. I would, therefore, request the Opposition parties that if they want to narrow down the gap, it is for them to decide and they should give up their old ideas. The opportunity is slipping from underneath their feet.

It is only in India that parliamentary democracy has survived under the great strains and stresses of economic hardship. India is the model to all the developing countries for protecting and maintaining the parliamentary democratic institutions in the face of all these economic and social adverse conditions. Therefore, they must help. They should not say that they will help only when another country attacks India militarily or another country attacks India in the matter of pride and prestige.

In the efforts for economic development and social transformation, they must extend their full co-operation. Will they give up their sectarian outlook? They must also give up their old traditional outlook on whatever they thought good; that might not be good now.

The strength of the Congress lies in its unity and it is the symbol of the unity of the country. There is no opposition party which can claim

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

today as the symbol of the national unity of the country.

Now, it is their own inhibitions and refusal to change, which is a danger to democracy. I would, therefore, request the opposition parties that if they really want that democracy should be protected, let there be a call for democratisation in all the economic and social institutions outside the House in the society.

There has been a bureaucratisation in the public sector management. What efforts have the opposition made? Have they given any structural plan as to how to replace the bureaucratisation by some kind of democratic pattern and structure? Have they evolved any tool or any Weapon which could be called a democratic weapon which will help in orderly replacement of the present bureaucratisation in the public sector and in the economic activities? The opposition parties should try to learn the lessons of democracy and socialism from the ruling party, and already we have come up with the confident note in controlling economic inflation and all other destructive tendencies. Let us all march forward together with a better control over the situation and let us become a model to the whole world not only in maintaining parliamentary democracy and establishing a stable political system but also by expanding this horizon in democratising the economic and social institutions in the country.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरा इस बहस में हिस्सा लेने का विचार नहीं था। लेकिन कुछ सदस्यों के भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मुझे भी कुछ बोलना चाहिये।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति की चर्चा करते हुये कहा है कि सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति की बात करने वाले लोग लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को उखाड़ कर विघटन का काम करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये इसका जवाब देना मैं आवश्यक समझता हूं। आप तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय समाचारपत्रों को गौर से पढ़ते हैं। आपने विगत इतवार को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में सुधांशु दास का जो लेख प्रकाशित हुआ है उसको जरूर पढ़ा होगा। उन्होंने जहां विरोधी पक्ष में आपस में जो विचार विनिमय हो रहा है उसकी चर्चा की वहां सत्तारूढ़ दल मे भी इस समय क्या विचार चक्र चल रहा है उसका भी उल्लेख किया है और कहा है कि सत्तारूढ़ दलके कुछ मान्यवर लोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे है कि लोक सभा का सत्र जो इतना लम्बा चलता है उस सत्र को छोटा बना देना चाहिये और जो काम के दिन है उनकी संख्या करनी चाहिये। उसी तरह पोलिटिकल एण्ड इकोनोमिक वीकली मे श्री रमेश थापर जो कभी भी सत्तारूढ़ दल में अन्दर ही अन्दर विचार चलता है, लाउड थिंकिंग, उसको कभी भी अभिव्यक्त करते है और उसमे उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दो मे कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्नैप पोल की चर्चा बेकार छेड़ दी है। यह सब नही होना चाहिये था। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि देश में जो संकटकालीन स्थिति है उसका लाभ उठा कर वर्तमान लोक सभा की मियाद को और दो साल के लिये बढ़ा देना चाहिये। और इन दो वर्षों का इस्तेमाल, जो आर्थिक संकट इस वक्त देश पर आया है, उस संकट के निवारण के लिए, रचनात्मक ढंग से करना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री के जो विचार हैं, रमेश थापर उनको अभिव्यक्त कर रहे हैं, या वह उनके आफिशियल एजेन्ट हैं। मैं यह भी नहीं कह रहा हूं कि सुधांशु दास ने इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस में जो कहा है, वह कोई अधिकारिक सरकारी वक्तव्य है। लेकिन आखिरकार ये पत्रकार सत्तारूढ़ दल के नेताओं से भी

मिलते हैं, उन से भी बात करते हैं, और उन दोनो ने कहा है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल मे इस समय यह थिंकिंग है ।

16 hrs.

इसलिये इन दो बातो को आप ध्यान मे रखिये कि एक ओर लोक सभा के सत्र को छोटा बनाने की बात चल रही है, और दूसरी ओर रमेश थापर खुल कर यह सुझाव दे रहे है कि लोक सभा की अवधि को दो साल के लिये बढ़ा देना चाहिये ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी हम इस मे सहमत नही हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप इस से सहमत नही है, अगर आप चाहते है कि लोक सभा की मियाद एक दिन के लिये भी नही बढानी चाहिये, तो मै यह सुझाव दूगा कि आप अपने दल के नेताओं पर दबाव डाले और सकट-कालीन स्थिति, स्टेट आफ इमर्जेन्सी, को समाप्त करने का काम करे । जब सकटकालीन स्थिति रहती है, तो अनुच्छेद 83 के प्रोवीइ्ा के तहत पार्लियामेट को यह अधिकार मिल जाता है कि वह मामूली कानून, आर्डिनरी ला, के जरिये एक समय पर एक साल तक लोक सभा की अवधि बढा सकती है ।

आपने कहा है कि आपका मेरे साथ मतैक्य हैं । अगर मतैक्य है, तो क्या वजह है कि आप सकट-कालीन स्थिति, इमेर्जेन्सी, को खत्म करने के लिये अपने नेताओं पर दबाव नही डालते हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि आप की मंशा साफ नहीं है । लोकतंत्र में जहां विरोधी दल का अपना रोल है, वहां यह भी जरूरी है कि हर एक दल में भी लोकतत्र रहे—हमारे दल मे, आपके दल में और श्री पीलू मोदी के दल मे लोकतत्र रहे, क्योकि लोकतत्र के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि केवल लोक सभा मे ही नही, बल्कि हर एक दल मे मे भी लोकतत्र रहे ।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि दो महायुद्धों के बीच मे जर्मनी मे जो वाइमर रिपब्लिक थी, वह दुनिया के लोकतान्त्रिक देशो मे सबसे अधिक उन्नत लोकतत्र थी और सब लोग यह बात मानते है । लेकिन वहां सविधान की धारा 48 के तहत कई किस्म के अधिकार राष्ट्रपति को प्राप्त होते थे । जिस तरह हमारे यहा अध्यादेश का प्रावधान है, वैसे जर्मनी मे डिक्री से राज्य करने का प्रावधान था । जब वहा सकट-कालीन स्थिति उत्पन्न होती थी तो देश मे सुव्यवस्था बनाय रखने के लिये राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा पार्लियामेटरी कानून का नही, बल्कि डिक्री का इस्तेमाल किया जाता था ।

प्रेजिडेट हिडनबर्ग ससद से बहुत नफरत करता था, क्योकि वह कैसर का जनरेल था । वह कहता था कि ससद एक बाहियात चीज है । सुधाशु दास ने कहा है कि सत्तारूढ दल लोक सभा के सत्रो की अवधि को घटाना चाहता है । जर्मनी मे प्रेजीडेट हिडनबर्ग के कार्य-काल मे यही किया गया । पहले वहा सात महीने तक ससद का सत्र होता था । उन्होंने कहा कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये । फिर वर्किंग डेज को 100 से कम किया गया । होते होते जर्मनी की ससद के वर्किंग डेज को 30, 35 दिन तक घटाया गया ।

वहां पहले कानून ससद के द्वारा बनाये जाते थे । लेकिन प्रेजिडेट हिडनबर्ग ने कहा कि ससद के द्वारा कानून बनाने की कोई जरूरत नही है, मैं डिक्री से कानून बनाऊंगा और 1930 में, हिटलर के उदय से तीन साल पहले, एक साल मे ससद के द्वारा केवल

[श्री मधु लिमये]

5 अधिनियम बनाये गये और 45 से अधिक अधिनियम डिक्री की मार्फत बनाये गये।

आज सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग खुल कर लोकतंत्र-विरोधी प्रस्ताव कर रहे हैं, वे समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों से इस बारे में बातचीत भी कर रहे हैं, और ये लोग अपने लेखों में इस तरह की बातें कह रहे हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : लेकिन लोक सभा या राज्य सभा का एक दिन भी कम नहीं हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर कम होगा, तो यह संसद के लिये बड़ा खतरा होगा। मंत्री लोग और नौकरशाही के लोग समझते हैं कि लोक स ा एक न्यूसेंस है। वे कहते हैं कि जब लोक सभा का सत्र होता है, तो हम काम नहीं कर सकते।

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) : कौन कहता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : ब्यूरोक्रेटस और मिनिस्टर्स।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : नाम क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस वक्त विचारों के स्तर पर बात हो रही है। श्री वाजपेयी कह रहे थे कि खुद श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने कहा है। विचारों की दिशा के बारे में बात हो रही है। क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल के नेता इस दिशा में सोच रहे हैं कि लोक सभा का सत्र बड़ा न्युसेंस है, ये मेम्बर लोग सवाल पूछते हैं, हम लोगों को काम करने का समय नहीं मिलता है ? जैसे ये लोग वास्तव में कुछ काम करते हैं।

आजकल नौकरशाही में विशेष सैल्फ खुल गये हैं कि प्रश्नों के उत्तर असत्य ढंग से कैसे दिये जाये, विरोधी पक्ष के प्रश्नों को ईवेड कैसे किया जाये। मैं उसका एक उदाहरण देता हूं। ऐसे बहुत से मामले हैं, लेकिन मैं यहां श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव की चर्चा करूंगा। उनके बारे में एक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल मैंने उठाना चाहा था। लेकिन अभी तक उसकी अनुमति नहीं मिली है। मैंने दोबारा पत्र लिखा है, श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव का एक पत्र स्पीकर की मार्फत मेरे पास आया है। मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"Dear Mr. Speaker,

Kindly refer to Lok Sabha Secretariat U.O. No..... dated February 5, 1975. The communication refer to a notice of question of privilege given by Shri Madhu Limaye, MP. The factual position of the matter referred to in the notice is as follows:

Some time in March 1971, Shri Shamshad Ali, whom I had known as a young small-scale entrepreneur from Lucknow, met me on behalf of his firm Messrs Paramount Engineering Works, Lucknow, and represented that his firm was facing difficulties in securing adequate quantity of raw materials for running their industry. I recollect that I spoke on phone to the concerned officer in Kanpur and requested him to look into the legitimate difficulties being experienced by the firm in question. The allegation that I abused my position as an M.P. in this matter is baseless. All I did, as a representative of the people, was to bring to the notice of concerned authority what I believed to be the genuine difficulties of this small-scale enterprise.

I will have no objection if you decide to pass on a copy of my letter to Shri Madhu Limaye."

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : बुरा क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप भी ऐसा काम करते हैं क्या ? बोगस फ़र्म्स को लाइसेंस दिलवाने का काम आप भी करते हैं ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हम बहुत सारे सुधार चाहते हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . वे प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर कहें तो मैं तुरन्त बैठ जाऊंगा ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार का निराकरण हम लोग भी करना चाहते हैं । आखिरकार भ्रष्टाचार क्या चीज है ? जब तक संसदीय प्रणाली में विभिन्न जो समस्यायें हैं उनके आपसी सम्बन्ध ठीक नही होते तब तक भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नही होगा । उसमे सवाल उत्पन्न हो जाता है न्यायालय और संसद् इनका कार्यक्षेत्र क्या होना चाहिये । यह भी स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये कि लोक-प्रतिनिधि जैसे आप और हम हैं उनका और नौकरशाही का तथा मत्रियो का क्या रिश्ता होना चाहिये ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं महत्व के मुद्दे पर आया तो आपने घंटी बजा दी । मैं खत्म कर रहा हू ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जनता मतदाता एक ओर और लोक प्रतिनिधि दूसरी ओर इनका क्या रिश्ता होना चाहिये ? क्या लोक प्रतिनिधियों को किसी को लाइसेंस कोटा परमिट दिलवाने का काम करना चाहिये ? अगर वह बेइमानी करने वाली फ़र्में हैं तो क्या इन फ़र्मों की भी मदद हम लोगो को करनी चाहिये ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप जितना ज्यादा बोलेंगे उतना चन्द्रजीत यादव का मामला गड़बड़ होगा । आप बोलिये मैं पसंद करता हूं । मैं ईल्ड करने को तैयार हूं । बोलना वह नही जानते हैं लेकिन बार बार बोल रहे हैं । तो वह बोलें । मैं उनको इनवाइट कर रहा हूं बोलने के लिये । . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . नहीं, मैं तैयार हूं । मैं बहुत डिमोक्रेट हूं इस मामले में ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उसी तरह कार्यकारिणी के अन्दर मंत्रियों और नौकरशाह का आपस में क्या रिश्ता होना चाहिये, यह सारे सवाल उठने हैं, पांडिचेरी लाइसेंस कांड में भी उठे हैं उसके ऊपर पार्लियामेंट की किसी कमेटी को खूब गहराई में जाकर निष्कर्षों को निकालना चाहिये और वह निष्कर्ष सदन के सामने आने चाहियें ।

जहा तक इस केस का सवाल है मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं कि यह पैरामाउन्ट इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी जो है यह बिल्कुल बोगस कम्पनी है । अभी डायरेक्टर आफ़ इंडस्ट्रीज उत्तर प्रदेश ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जितनी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं इनमे से तीस परसेंट से अधिक बोगस हैं और इनमे यह भी हैं . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को कैसे मालूम ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे और समय दिलवा दें तो चटोपाध्याय के साथ मेरा जो जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है उसमे जो जो ऐडमीशंस किये गये हैं वह सब मैं आपके सामने रखूंगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य . 30 परसेंट में उसका नाम है क्या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पैरामाउन्ट इंजीनियरिंग नाम का कोई कारखाना नही था और उसमे कोई मशीनरी नही थी और 80 लाख रुपये का लाइसेंस . . .

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर): मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं । क्या 30 परसेंट बोगस फ़र्म्स के जो नाम लिये गये हैं उसमें शहजाद अली की फ़र्म है ? इसका क्लैरिफ़िकेशन माननीय सदस्य करें ।

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

दूसरी बात—क्या माननीय सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे या जानते हैं कि इस फ़र्म के बारे में श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश ने कोई लेटर लिखा है ? उनके कई लेटर्स आज अध्यक्ष महोदय के पास माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव ने भेजे हैं। 6—7 लेटर्स उन्होंने लिखे थे इस बोगस फ़र्म के बारे में जिसको यह बोगस कहते हैं क्या इसके बारे में श्री मधु लिमये जी प्रकाश डालेंगे ? या इसी बात पर केवल विश्वास करेंगे कि अगर किसी मंत्री ने कह दिया कि फलां फ़र्म को रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है इसीलिये वह करप्ट हो गया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इन दोनों बातों का ईमानदारी से जवाब दूंगा। 30 परसेंट की बात अखबारों में आई है। अब 30 परसेंट में पैरामाउंट इंजीनियरिंग का समावेश डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज ने किया है या नहीं यह मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि एन्क्वायरीज हुई है और प्रेलिमिनरी एन्क्वायरी के बाद इस फर्म से पूछा गया कि आपका ऐन्यूअल कन्जंप्शन क्या है और उसका आधार क्या है तो वह यह नहीं बता पाये। उसी में ये पकड़े गये हैं। ऐन्यूअल कन्जम्पशन पूछा गया और वह नहीं बता पाये। उसी में पकड़े गये। डायरेक्टर आफ़ इंडस्ट्रीज ने अगर इनका समावेश उसमें नहीं किया है तो आज की बहस के बाद जरूर पैरामाउंट इंजीनियरिंग का समावेश उनको करना चाहिये।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पैरामाउंट इंजीनियरिंग फ़र्म को जो लाइसेंस एम० पी० दबाव पर, चन्द्रजीत यादव के दबाव पर मिला है उसको काले बाजार में बेचने का काम इस फ़र्म ने किया है।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I know it is a baseless charge.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब दूसरा जो सवाल है कि श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने . . .

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I come from U.P. I know it. How is Chandrajeet Yadav involved in it? Unnecessarily you are making charges against him.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो आप मेरी चुनौती को मानिये। चलिये एक समदीय कमेटी बैठा दीजिये। मैं साबित करूंगा . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप क्यों गरमी में आ रहे हैं ?

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Six letters have been written by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani as Chief Minister regarding this firm.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं फिर एक बार दोबारा कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर समदीय कमेटी बैठायेंगे तो मैंने जो अभियोग लगाये हैं एक एक को मैं साबित करूंगा।

अब मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूं। श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी का नाम लिया गया है, मैं नहीं जानता हूं। आज वह इस दुनियां में नहीं है, इसलिये उन्होंने क्या किया क्या नहीं किया, वह आज जवाब देने के लिये मौजूद नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं बहस के लिये मानने को तैयार हूं कि उन्होंने भी कहा हो तो उससे क्या होता है ? मैं जानता नहीं हूं आज जवाब देने के लिये वह मौजूद नहीं हैं। लेकिन चन्द्रजीत यादव मौजूद हैं। उनको मिनिस्टर बना दिया गया है। तो क्या उनकी जवाबदेही इस सदन के प्रति है या नहीं ? मैं इसका उत्तर चाहता हूं और फ़िर दोबारा स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो चुनौती दी है उस चुनौती को मैं स्वीकार करता हूं, उसके लिये, पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बैठायी जाये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have no hesitation in saying that such an Address could be prepared only by a Government in blinkers or with its head in sand.

SHRI PILOO MODY: High school kid.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Either the realities of the present situation have clearly bypassed them or the Government has cynically brushed them aside. What is more objectionable in this Address of the esteemed President is that perhaps for the first time such a crude, unahashed and blatant attempt at politicalisation of the Address has been made. I would like to explain that never before had we seen such a crude attempt at politicalising the Address of the President who happens to be the symbol of the unity of the nation. It indirectly tries to denigrate the movement in Bihar or its lengthening shadow on the rest of the country.

But may I here ask the hon. members on the other side to consider what exactly they have been tilting at? We have been told by the hon. Prime Minister and her colleagues that the idea of a partyless democracy is most injurious to the democratic system and one cannot in one's senses contemplate such a system. But may I ask my hon. friends on the other side to consider what exactly have they done in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Sheikh Abdullah? I am not trying to criticise what has been done in the case of Jammu and Kashmir at the present moment.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अपनी पार्टी कांग्रेस (ओ) को वाइंड अप करके पार्टीलेस बन जाइए ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as partyless democracy is concerned, the great leader, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, has made it absolutely clear that he is not trying to achieve it through his present movement. He has emphasised the fact that a partyless democracy might be achieved only in a classless society. Even so, for political reasons, my hon. friends opposite would go on harping on this very theme day in and day out. But what I am trying to ask them to consider is what has happened in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah is not the leader of the Congress Legislature Party there, nor is any of the Ministers belonging to his team a Member of the Congress Legislature Party there. They do not even happen to belong to the legislature there. So I ask them: what else would you call a partyless democracy?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Adoption.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here is a partyless democracy which has been brought into being by the Ruling Party, and more particularly by the Hon. Prime Minister, and here is this lot, the entire honourable lot on the other side, which has been a party to this scheme of things. What is the significance of the legislature in the State of Jammu and Kashmir now when none of the Ministers is required to be a Member of the State Legislature? Yet my hon. friends on the other side would say that the demand of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan or those who are engaged in this movement that there should be dissolution of the Bihar Legislature is a pernicious one. By one stroke of the pen you have struck down the legislature in Jammu and Kashmir; the Legislature there has been reduced to nullity. Now I ask my hon. friend Prof. Mukherjee whether he subscribes to this kind of thing or not because his party also has been very stridently speaking against the demand for the dissolution of the Assembly and also against the partyless democracy which is only a windmill against which they have been tilting. For, when the leader

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of the movement Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has made it abundantly clear that it is not the object of this movement, I should think that it is none of the business of the critics of the movement to say that this movement is based upon the idea of a partyless democracy.

Therefore, I was submitting that this Address of the esteemed President is a crude attempt at the politicalisation of the Address. This had never taken place earlier as this refers to the confrontation between the Ruling Party and the people. And on what issues?—the issue of corruption, the issue of electoral reforms, the issue of educational reforms, the issues of prices and unemployment. Now I ask you: Does any hon. Member on the other side disagree with the objects of this movement? And if you agree completely, why don't you ask the hon. Prime Minister to sit down, if not with Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan whom she seems to be dreading the most, but atleast with the various Opposition Leaders here and sort out things in these fields?

So, the esteemed President has been made a mouth piece of the Ruiling Party and he has been made a dabble in the politics of confrontation between the Ruling Party and the people. This should never have happened.

What is more striking is that the Address of the President does not make any reference at all to the tragic murder or the death of the Railway Minister Shri L. N. Mishra. Would anybody, reply to this at any time? I had made this point earlier during the course of the debate on the Samastipur blast the other day, but nobody had cared to reply to this question. The fact that no reference has been made in the Address to this very tragic happening would hurt the feelings of the people, many people in the country and particularly in Bihar. Does not the Government owe a word of explanation about this? But our Government would certainly evade this issue again.

Let me come to the economic consequences of this regime, for under this regime, it does appear to me, and it should be as plain as pike staff to anybody in the world, that the India of today is almost stagnating at the point it was in the year 1965-66. Can the Government point out a single field in which there has been progress after 1965-66 so far as the economy of the country is concerned? Have you ever cared to think how much stride the entire world has made during the past decade? But for this Government a decade does not matter at all. What has happened so far as a crucial factor of growth is concerned, namely investment? Investment remains not only at a standstill at the level of 1965-66, but is lower than that. The rate of investment had gone up to the extent of 14 per cent in the year 1965-66; now it is less than 10 per cent. The prices have risen since 1969 considerably, and that is the year when we parted company. I am prepared to shoulder every responsibility for all that had happened before 1969 or upto the period in 1969 when we parted company. What has happened after that? In four years, wholesale prices jumped up by 60 per cent and food prices by 62 per cent. That is indeed a record which cannot be beaten by few countries in the world. But what has the hon'ble Prime Minister been telling the country while she is undertaking an assiduous tour to explain to the people about many of her omissions and commissions? She wants the people to believe that much of the economic crisis we are facing has been caused by external factors. But who is going to believe this theory which the hon'ble Prime Minister is propagating? Sir, our economy is dependent upon imports only to the extent of 5 per cent of our national

income. Yet, the Prime Minister says that our economic crisis has been caused by external factors! Recently in the U.K. the Institute of Economics—or by whatever name it is called—asked many economists in the U.K. what was the real cause of the economic crisis in the U.K. Do you know, Sir, the reply of the majority of the economists was that the crisis was mainly home-made? When that is true of a country like the U.K. which is dependent upon import to a large extent, can't you say that it would be much truer in our case when we are dependent upon import only to the extent of 5 per cent of our national income? Yet the hon'ble Prime Minister is propagating that theory. I do not know who briefs the Prime Minister about economic matters.

What has happened with regard to employment? Till 1965-66 in the non-agricultural sector establishments, employment was increasing at the rate of 5 per cent. But now it is increasing at less than 1 per cent. That is the grand achievement of this regime. You have, therefore, to sit up and think very seriously how this country is being run at the present moment.

There is another aspect of this economic crisis which also has to be brought out in much clearer focus, and that is with regard to per capita income, which in a very synoptic form summarises the economic scene. The per capita income in this country in the year of grace 1975 is less than what it used to be in 1965-66. Who is going to explain why this has been the dismal state of affairs in the economy? The hon'ble Prime Minister goes on saying to the people that the Opposition is trying to exploit the present economic situation, which is not done anywhere in the world. May I ask her to point a single instance of any country where the rising prices, mounting unemployment or the deepening economic crisis has not been taken up by the Opposition? If the Opposition does not take up such issues, it would not be worth its name. But the hon'ble Prime Minister would like the people of this country to believe that it is the peculiar feature of the Opposition here that it is trying to whip up a movement on the economic issues.

Then there has been a beating of the retreat with regard to an important policy pronouncement of this Government. Recently we witnessed a very unusual spectacle in the Ruling Party when the hon. Minister, Mr. T. A. Pai spoke of the 'national sector'. One does not really know what he means by 'national sector'. What apparently he means by the national sector is that after the induction of about 49 per cent of the private capital, the public sector would become the national sector!

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair*]

Now, have my hon. friends pondered over the implications of what the hon. Minister Shri Pai has been saying? Does it not imply very clearly that the public sector was not a 'national sector' before the injection of the private capital? It might be anything; either it was anti-national before the injection of private capital, or it was unnational before the injection of private capital.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Government sector.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My hon. friend Shri Vajpayee says Government sector. There Government cannot be identified with the people. In this matter, so far as public sector is concerned, it is not Government sector in the sense that it belongs to the Ruling Party; it belongs to the entire nation. So, it has to be considered as the national sector. I

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

must say that what the hon. Minister Shri Pai has been saying is in complete contradiction to what the policy-makers on the other side have been telling us all the time.

We have also seen recently how the illegal capacity that has been built up in the private sector has been regularised. And what was most amazing was that even the illegal capacity built up in the liquor industry was legalised by this wonderful, blessed Government. I would like to know what was the social necessity that the illegal capacity, excess capacity, even in the liquor industry should have been regularised by this Government?

Then, now we hear that they are going to free the licences from the specifications of the capacity limits. That is to say, with regard to licences there would be no capacity limit.

Now, put all these policies against the Plan holiday. The hon. Prime Minister happens to be the Chairman of the Planning Commission May I ask whether she is able to devote even five minutes of her valuable time to the business of planning in this country? Therefore, planning in this country is on a holiday, and what we find today is not any kind of planning; it is only the solid building of the Yojana Bhavan which exists. What the Prime Minister seems to be toying with is only a manipulation of the membership of the Planning Commission and nothing more. She thinks that by a change in the personnel of the Planning Commission she would be able to bring about a great change in the country. Another gentleman has come to head the Planning Commission—not to head but to become the *de facto* head of the Planning Commission. Let us see what is going to happen. During the regime of the present Prime Minister planning has been all along on a holiday and there has been no planning worth the name in this country. If you put all these things together, what we find is an economy, which can be called only a free enterprise economy; it cannot be called a planned economy, it cannot be called a socialist economy, though we have been told all the time that it is the socialist economy of this progressive Government.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Get in.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Get in where? On the sinking ship?

AN HON. MEMBER: Get out of your sinking ship.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, when we speak against corruption, which we think it is the duty of the Opposition to do with a clear conscience, instead of going into those charges of corruption, we are told by the hon Prime Minister that the Opposition is also not free from corruption. I throw a challenge to her to name a single member of the Opposition against whom a charge of corruption has been levelled. Let her come out with any charge of corruption against one member of the Opposition. But may I ask in all humility whether the Opposition is equipped with all the powers and authority to indulge in corruption? Can the Opposition sell licence, permit or quota? Can the Opposition sell orders and files? And this is precisely what these hon. gentlemen on the other side have been doing.

The hon. Prime Minister would not seriously go into the charges of corruption that are being made by the Opposition as a matter of national duty. We had made certain charges—122 Members of Parliament had made certain charges against the Chief Minister of Haryana. But the way in which the charges were dealt with by this Government does not speak well of this Government.

What did the Government do when it was confronted with the charges against the Chief Minister of Haryana? The Prime Minister referred those

charges to a Committee of Ministers including the Law Minister. Do you think you can inspire the confidence in the minds of the people by such a step? This Committee of Ministers including the Law Minister dutifully exonerated the Chief Minister of Haryana.

We had made a complaint that a great swindle had taken place in the matter of transactions of the State Electricity Board of Haryana. We are told that these charges were referred to the Comptroller & Auditor General. Now, the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General is available The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has clearly established that a swindle to the extent of Rs. 12½ crores had taken place in the transaction of the Haryana State Electricity Board. What does the Government propose to do about it?

If this is the say to deal with the charges of corruption against the Ministers, why not go by the words of the Prime Minister that none of the Ministers happens to be corrupt, that they are Simon Pure and white with all the whiteness of the world. Why then go in for a Committee of Ministers which exonerates them?

Recently, some charges were made against the Chief Minister of Karnataka by responsible persons, both belonging to the ruling party and others. What happened to that. Many months have passed since the charges were brought to the notice of the Prime Minister. But the Prime Minister has not cared to pay any heed to that. So, in the last resort now, a memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister by the leaders of the opposition only the other day. We look forward to some expeditious action in this matter.

We are now being told that we must rest satisfied because the Lokpal and Lokaykut Bill is going to be pushed through during this session.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not during this session; during this year.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it so? Even if it was "during this session", that is not a matter of satisfaction for us. We know how the Government has been dealing with it.

Now, the Prime Minister has been voicing a complaint publicly that there is a conspiracy to oust her from power. This seems to be the trump card of the Prime Minister that she often comes out with the theory that there is a concerted conspiracy of the Opposition to oust her from power. Have you heard of any Prime Minister in the world making a grievance of the move for ouster? I ask anybody to give me a single instance. In fact, in a democracy, it is the highest privilege of the Prime Minister to be the main target of attack.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): She does not object to the move; she objects to the conspiracy that you are indulging in. There is a difference between the "move" and the "conspiracy".

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: These suspicions of the Prime Minister are not now confiend to the Opposition. The Prime Minister now thinks—please consider it seriously—that such a move would enter the precincts of ruling Party now.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Absolutely wrong. It is only in your dream.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: She has said that these leaders would be weaned away from the Opposition parties and brought to the ruling party to elect a new leader. The Prime Minister has been obsessed with this idea so much and so often that now she thinks red everywhere and, like Kamsa, she finds Krishna everywhere—the move for her ouster everywhere.

DR. KAILAS: Shyamandan Babu, you have Prime Minister phobia.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Where is the Prime Minister phobia? I am trying to reassure the Prime Minister that she must not think that in any move for her ouster there is a sinister intention which is only peculiar to this democracy. What I mean to submit is that the hon. Prime Minister has been unfair to democracy when she makes a charge that the Opposition has been trying to oust her which is none of the business of the Opposition. In fact, the very business of the Opposition.....

An Hon. Member: You have misunderstood.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The very business of the Opposition, as any textbook would indicate, is to oppose, to expose, to depose and to propose. What else is the quintessence of a democratic system?

What you would find is that this Government is completely cynical of the moral values? May I ask one question of the hon. gentlemen on the other side? Why have you been trying to organize defections when you have already subscribed to the principles of the anti-defection Bill? They very fact that the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee means that all sections of the House have subscribed to the principles underlying the Bill. But, even then, the ruling Party is even now organizing defections. May I ask the hon. Prime Minister to tell us how is it moral to do so?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If the principles and ideologies of our Party attract them to us, what can we do? What is wrong about it? Yours is so bad that they want to leave. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Finally, a word about the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan by the United States. We all condemn, all sections of the House condemn, this most strongly. Let there be no doubt about it. But I ask you one question. Is it in keeping with the selfrespect of any country to keep on crying about this? We do not expect anything from the United States which they might not consider to be in their own national interests. We will also act according to our own national interests. Why keep on beating your breasts and crying about it? Why do you not do something positive about it? The positive thing to be done about it is not to carry on confabulations with the other Powers but to do something about building up our own defence. So, I must say that, although we condemn it most strongly, we do not consider this to be highly dignified to keep on beating our breasts about it.

With these words, I would say that this Address of the esteemed President is not such which will evoke much enthusiastic support from us.

May I just say one word more? The other day the hon. members on the other side felt boisterously happy about what the hon. Member Mr. Frank Anthony said. May I remind them of what Mr. Frank Anthony had told about them only two years back? You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that yesterday Mr. Frank Anthony was telling us that corruption was not the monopoly of a particular party. But, what I want to put on record of the House is that the same hon. gentleman had come out with an amendment to the motion of thanks only two years back in which he had criticised the galloping corruption in the ruling Party and he had used such words against the members of the Ruling Party in characterising them that I cannot repeat them in this House.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिये गये अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

किसी भी सरकार की सफलता और विफलता को आंकने का तरीका यही है कि उस की घरेलू तथा वैदेशिक नीतियों और सही कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा की जाये। हमारे देश में इस समय जो संकट है, और एक के बाद एक जो संकट लोगों के सामने आते रहे हैं, उन के बावजूद हम लोगों ने वैदेशिक और घरेलू मामलों में जो प्रगति की है, वह काबिले तारीफ़ है।

आज दुनिया में, और खासकर हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में, हमारे अधिक से अधिक मित्र हैं। बंगला देश, श्रीलंका, बर्मा, नेपाल, भूटान, इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, अफ़गानिस्तान, ईरान, मारीशस और मालदीव आदि देश हमारे मित्र हैं। अरब देश और अफ्रीका देशों से भी हमारा मित्रता का सम्बन्ध है। जो पुर्तगाल कल तक हमारा विरोधी था, वह भी आज हमारा मित्र है। आज सिक्किम एक सहराज्य के रूप में हमारे देश में सम्मिलित हो गया है, यह हमारी सबसे बड़ी सफलता है।

पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने के लिये और उस के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाने के लिए, हम बराबर प्रयास करते रहे हैं लेकिन यह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों का दुर्भाग्य है कि अमरीका, जो इस उपमहाद्वीप में शान्ति और समृद्धि नहीं देखना चाहता है, पुन पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे कर इस उपमहाद्वीप में अशान्ति और युद्ध भड़का रहा है। यह संतोष की बात है कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए राष्ट्र के संकल्प को पुन: दुहराया है।

आजादी के बाद से अनेक संकटों के बावजूद हमारे देश ने कितनी प्रगति की है, उस की चर्चा तो मैं यहां नहीं करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं हाल के वर्षों की कुछ उपलब्धियों का जिक्र अवश्य करना चाहूंगा।

सरकार की घरेलू नीति और उस के आधार पर उठाये गये कदमों की जब मैं समीक्षा करता हूं, तो निःसंदेह हमारा सिर गर्व से उन्नत हो जाता है। काश्मीर की समस्या का सदा के लिए समाधान हो गया है। क्या कोई सोच भी सकता था कि काश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान इस तरह होगा?

अणु शक्ति का सफल प्रयोग इसी अवधि में हुआ है। इन सारी कठिनाईयों के बावजूद यह कितनी बड़ी सफलता है। आज हम दुनिया के अणु शक्ति वाले राष्ट्रों की कोटि में छटे राष्ट्र के रूप में आ गये हैं? यह कम गौरव की बात नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान के लिये इतना ही नहीं आज तेल की जो खोज हमारे देश ने की है, 1976 में उस में उत्पादन होने लगेगा। तेल संकट के युग से यह कितनी बड़ी चीज है। कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हुई है, मूल्य वृद्धि और मंहगाई पर रोक लगी है। तस्करी के खिलाफ जो अभियान चला है वह काबिले तारीफ है। स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को पेंशन देना भी सराहनीय काम है। इन तमाम बातों को विरोधी दलों को जरा सोचना चाहिये? इस की कल्पना भी वह नहीं कर सकते थे कि दो साल में हमें इतनी सफलता मिलेगी। हो सकता है कि दृष्टि दोष के कारण वे लोग इसे न देख पाते हों। इस में सरकार का क्या दोष।

विरोध पक्षों ने मिलकर भ्रष्टाचार निवारण, शिक्षा तथा चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार तथा बेरोजगारी दूर करने के नाम पर जो सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति का बीड़ा उठाया है उस से हिंसा, अराजकता, अनुशासनहीनता, उपद्रव और हंगामें का जो माहौल खड़ा हुआ है यह चिन्ता की बात है। अगर मैं यह कहूं कि आज इसी माहौल के कारण जो वातावरण बना उस से गुंडा तत्व को उत्साह मिला है तो गलत न होगा। इस वातावरण के कारण हमारे नेता भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री की

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

हत्या कर दी गई। क्या वह इस चीज को मानने के लिये तैयार है कि उन्होंने जो वातावरण पैदा किया है उस का ही यह मूल कारण है कि जिस से इस तरह की हत्या हुई है। और न जाने क्या क्या होने वाला है ?

सभापति जी, इन लोगों ने ससद के अन्दर और बाहर ललित बाबू के खिलाफ़ उन के चरित्र हनन का जो अभियान चलाया था शायद भारत के इतिहास में और इस संसद के इतिहास में ऐसी मिसाल शायद ही मिले। यह चीजे ऐसी हुई है जिस के चलते इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई है, यह दुखद घटना हुई है ? इस वातावरण के सम्बन्ध में मैं सदन का ध्यान देश के एक महान मानवतावादी त्यागी महापुरुष, चिन्तक, सर्वोदय के सर्वश्रेष्ठ नेता विनोबा, जिन के जीवन में राजनीतिक लिप्सा की कभी गध तक नही रही है, उन के विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हू। उन्होंने देश के मौजूदा मामलो के सम्बन्ध में विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है, कि देश के जो अनेक मसले है वह सरकार के कारण बिगड़े है ऐसा लोग मानते है लेकिन मै ऐसा नही मानता हू मै मानता हू कि हम सब के कारण बिगड़े है उनमे सरकार भी एक कारण है। उन्होंने फिर कहा : जहा तक इन्दिरा जी का ताल्लुक है, उनके कार्य को जज करने का तरीका यह है कि वह इटरनेशनल पोलिसी किस प्रकार की रखती है। अभी तक उन की फ़ोरन पोलिसी उत्तम रही है। आगे उन्होंने कहा मैं मानता हू कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा इन्दिरा जी के कारण बहुत उज्वल हुई है। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार, महगाई इत्यादि के जो मसले हैं उन सब पर चर्चा करना और निर्णय करना होगा यह आन्दोलन या संघर्ष का विषय नहीं है ? चिन्तन का विषय है, एक जगह बैठ कर उस पर विचार करने का विषय है ? चुनाव में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायत के बारे में जब पूछा गया कि आप का क्या विचार है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो आक्षेप है कि चुनाव में बहुत रुपया पैसा खर्च होता है तो उसका यह उत्तर है कि जहां तक चुनाव पद्धति में सुधार करने की बात है इस बारे में सब मिल कर सोचें और तदनुसार चुनाव पद्धति मे सुधार किया जाये। उस के बिना न यह खर्च टलेगा और न यह बुराई ही दूर होगी। भारत के चुनाव में जितनी खराबिया है या होती हैं वह दूसरे देशों से कम ही है। मेरा यह वक्तव्य आप लिख लीजिये ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है।

अन्त मे एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं। सत विनोबा ने यह भी कहा है कि आज देश की मुख्यसमस्या यह है कि देश टूट रहा है इस वास्ते इस को जोडने का काम करना चाहिये। हमे ऐसा कोई काम नही करना चाहिये जिस से तोड़ने वाली ताकतो को बल मिले। उन्होंने जोर देकर कहा है कि हिंसक आक्रमणकारी आन्दोलन भी नही करना चाहिये। यह विचार एक महापुरुष के है। विरोध पक्ष के लोग क्या इस पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार है? दुख है कि वे ऐसा करने को तैयार नही है।

अब मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस खान पद्धति की ओर खीचना चाहता हू, मेरा मतलब ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एजेन्सी से है जो पुरानी और घिसी पिटी है, जिस के जरिये आज भी हम काम कर रहे हैं। मैं मानता हू कि जितनी प्रगतिशील हमारी नीतिया आज हैं और कार्यक्रम हैं उन को मूर्त रूप देने मे यह तन्त्र अक्षम रहा है। मैं मानता हू कि इस मे आमूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, सरकार को इस ओर सोचना चाहिये।

जॉब ओरियेन्टेड ऐजूकेशन, जिस की चर्चा राष्ट्रपति जी ने की है उसके बारे में मेरा कहना है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उसे लागू करना चाहिए और सेकेन्डरी ऐजूकेशन तक उसे लागू करना ही चाहिये। गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये बृहद पैमाने

पर लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये खासकर के पिछड़े क्षेत्रो में। जब तक हम ऐसा नही कर पाते तब तक बेरोजगारी का भत्ता उन युवकों को देना चाहिये जिन को अभी तक हम रोजगार नही दे सके हैं। इतना ही नहीं बूढ़े लोगों को और खासकर उन बूढ़ों को जो गरीबी की स्तर के नीचे के वर्ग मे आते है उन को तुरन्त पेंशन देने की सरकार व्यवस्था करे। अनिवार्य फ़सलबीमा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जिससे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिले और आकस्मिक सकट के कारण हुई क्षति की पूर्ति हो सके। विनोबा जी की उन दो बातो की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू, वे बराबर से कहते रहे हैं और हाल मे जब प्रधान मत्री से मुलाकात हुई थी तो प्रधान मत्री ने भी इस को स्वीकार किया है कि फसल के रूप से जमीन की मालगुजारी वसूल की जाये। इस से तीन फायदे होंगे, किसानो को लेवी से मुक्ति मिलेगी और अनाज का सरक्षक भडार भी रहेगा। साथ ही सरकारी कर्मचारी को उसके वेतन का एक अंश अनाज के रुप में मिलेगा तो उन्हे राहत होगी।

राष्ट्र की एकता के लिये नागरी लिपि को हर भाषा की लिपि बना देना चाहिये ताकि हर भाषा की शिक्षा लोग आसानी से ले सकें नागरी लिपि के माध्यम म।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि ग्राम पंचायत का एक रूप तो सरकार ने खडा कर के रख दिया है किन्तु न उन के पास साधन हैं और न कोई शक्ति। मेरी माग है कि उन को शक्ति सम्पन्न करके और साधन देकर देश के विकास के कार्य को उनके जरिय से आगे बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री एन० ई० होरो (खुटी) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण कोई उत्साहवर्द्धक हमें प्रतीत नही होता है। इन के भाषण में हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर हो रहे अत्याचार, जुल्म और अन्याय को किस प्रकार हटाया जाय इस की चर्चा नहीं है। यह प्रश्न हमारे देश की करोड़ों जनता के लिए मौलिक है और जब तक इन लोगो की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार नही होगा तब तक हम यह उम्मीद नही कर सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जन-जीवन के हर पहलू में प्रगति हो गई और जिस प्रजातत्र की चर्चा होती रहती है इस को भी हम मजबूत नही कर पाएगे।

हमारे देश की आजादी के 27 साल होने के बावजूद और सविधान मे इन हरिजन और आदिवासियो की उन्नति और प्रगति के सबध से प्रावधान रख जाने के बावजूद तथा सरकार की नीति निर्धारित होने के बावजूद केन्द्र की सरकार और राज्यो की सरकारो ने इस क्षेत्र मे विशेषकार्य नही किया है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि आज सर्वत्र इन के बीच व्याप्त है और वे विद्रोह के लिए उतारू हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर ले लिजिए, हरिजन आदिवासी और पिछडे वर्ग के लोगो को नौकरी में उचित स्थान दिया जाय इस संबध में गृह मत्रालय से जो सर्कुलर राज्य सरकारो को, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागो को और पब्लिक अडरटे किन्स को भेज गए है उन का परिपालन आज कही ठीक माने में नही हो पा रहा है। जो सर्कुलर निकले है उनका पालन गृह मत्रालय ही खुद नही करता। यह लोक सभा जहा कि राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि राष्ट्र के हर केन्द्र से आते है, इस के सेक्रेटैरिएट में आज भी किसी एक आदिवासी का नियुक्ति नही हुई है। राज्य सभा के सेक्रेटैरिएट के आज भी किसी आदिवासी की नियुक्ति नही हुई है। बड़े बड़े पदो को छोड दीजिए मामूली चपरासी की जगह पर भी नही है। क्या यह शर्म की बात नही है? यह सरकार जो सत्ता-रूढ है 27 साल से आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिए कहती आ रही है तो यह लगता है कि ये कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। प्रेसीडेंट के अभिभाषण मे इस का जिक्र बिलकुल मामूली ढग से हुआ है। वह इस ढंग से कि सरकार इन बातो पर सचेष्ट है। लेकिन केवल यह कह देने से इन की स्थिति मे सुधार नही होगा।

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के जो मौलिक अधिकार जगलों और जमीन पर हैं उन को बिहार जैसे राज्य मे सरकार ने कानून के जरिए हटा दिया है। सरकार ने कानून बना कर आदिवासियों की जमीन छीनी है, आदिवासियों के अधिकार जो जगलों मे हैं उन को छोना है। उन का शोषण, उन पर जुल्म और अन्याचार बडे लोग तो करते ही है, मगर यह बहुत शर्म की बात है अदालतों ने भी उनका शोषण किया है। अगर आप तुलना करेगे तो आपको मिलेगा कि बडे लोगों ने या आर्थिक दृष्टि मे जो मजबूत है उन्होंने इन जातियों पर जो अत्याचार किए है उस के कही बडे पैमाने पर कचहरियों और अदालतो के द्वारा इन का शोषण हुआ है और यह क्रम आज भी चल रहा है। तो मै सरकार मे कहना चाहुगा कि आप की नियती एक होती है लेकिन उस का पालन करने मे आप क्यों कोई ठोस कदम नही उठाते हैं ? आज हिन्दुस्तान की हालत, विशेषकर इन लोगों की हालत जिन का जिक्र मै कर रहा हूं, ऐसी हो रही है कि इन के बीच मे अशांति व्याप्त है, एक क्रान्ति की भावना व्याप्त हो रही है। कुछ छुटपुट घटानाए खास कर हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्वी हिस्से में जो हुई उन के अन्दर इन मौलिक बातों को जानने की सरकार कोशिश नही कर रही है बल्कि सरकार इन को नेक्सलाइट कहती है, उन को उग्र पथी कहती है और इन पर दबाव डालती है। इस से इन की स्थिति मे सुधार नही होगा बल्कि और खराबी आएगी और एक दिन ऐसा आएगा विशेषकर पूर्वी हिन्दुस्तान मे ऐसी क्रान्ति होगी जो हमारे देश के लिए खतरे का कारण बन जायगा। जो हमारे देश मे आज प्रजातंत्र है इस की जड को खोद देगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में एकोनामिक आफेंसेज का कुछ उल्लेख दिया है एकोनामिक आफेंस मे यह समझा जाता है कि होर्डस या कालाबाजारी करने वाले जो हैं इन्होंने जो देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खराब करने की कोशिश की ह उन के ऊपर कुछ कदम उठाए जायें। सरकार ने कुछ कोशिश की है। लेकिन एकोनामिक आफेंस इन लोगों ने सिर्फ नहीं किया बल्कि सरकार ने खुद किया है। आज जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान में है इसने बहुत क्षेत्रो मे प्रगति के रास्ते को रोक दिया है।

मिसाल के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्वी हिस्से को लीजिए जिस हिस्से मे सभापति महोदय, आप भी आते है। यह हिस्सा आज भी बैकवर्ड है, रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज यहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के पश्चिमी हिस्से जैसे दिल्ली पंजाब हरियाना और महाराष्ट्र को लीजिए। इस क्षेत्र मे इन्होने प्रगति की है। आप यह कहेंगे और यह अक्सर बात सुनने मे आती ह कि इस क्षेत्र के लोग मेहनती है और पूर्वी हिन्दुस्तान के लोग, बगाल आसाम के लोग आलसी है, सुस्त है। पर बात ऐसी नही है। जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था सरकार ने बनाई है उस के अनुसार आर्थिक विषमता होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्वी हिस्से मे जितना भी हमारे देश मे रा मैट्रीरियल है, कोयला लोहा इत्यादि, उस के आधे से ज्यादा उस क्षेत्र मे मिलता है। वैल्थ माइनरल्स चाहे फारेस्ट वेल्थ हो, वह सारा पूर्वी हिस्से मे है, लेकिन वह सारा रा मैट्रीरियल पश्चिमी हिस्से में आता है और सरकार की अर्थ-व्यवथा उस को यहां कम दाम मे लाता है। उस का यहां इस्तेमाल होता है और यहां प्रोडक्शन होता है। फिर इस पश्चिमी हिस्से से जो सामान जाता है उस का दाम ज्यादा होता है। पूर्वी हिस्से से जो कोयला आता है वह दिल्ली और हरियाना वगैरह मे सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर मिलता है महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई में यह सामान सब-सिडाइज्ड रेट पर मिलते हैं। रेलवे ने अपने भाड़े का ऐसा इंतजाम किया है कि पूर्वी हिस्से से कोयला पश्चिमी हिस्से में आता है तो उस में जो ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्ज लगता है उस में रेलवे को घाटा होता है। इस घाटे को रेलवे

क्या करना है कि वह पश्चिमी हिस्सा से जो सामान पूर्वी हिस्से मे देता है उस मे उसकी पूर्ति करता है। इस का नतीजा होता है कि पश्चिमी हिस्से मे जिन चीजो का उत्पादन होता है उसको पूर्वी हिस्से मे जब भेजा जाता है तो उस का दाम बढ जाता है। इसलिये इस प्रकार एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। पूर्वी हिस्से और पश्चिमी हिस्से मे एक किस्म की नीति नही बरती जाती है। यह कोई मामूली बात नही है, बहुत गंभीर विषय है और इस की चर्चा मे कर रहा हू।

सभापति महोदय, आप आसाम से आते हैं। आसाम मे पैट्रोल है। बहुत साल पहले वह हम को मिला है। लेकिन जब आसाम की सरकार ने कहा कि वहा पेट्रो-केमिकल इडस्ट्री होनी चाहिए तो यह केन्द्र की सरकार ने नही होने दिया। इसलिए नही होने दिया कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के लोगो ने दबाव डाला और आज बडौदा मे पेट्रो-केमिकल इडस्ट्री है। तो यह नीति नही बरती जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार एक नजर से पश्चिमी हिस्से को देखती है और दूसरी नजर से पूर्वी हिस्से को देखती है। यह एकोनामिक आफेंस नही है तो क्या है? ऐसी आर्थिक-व्यवस्था से विषमता बनती जा रही है। इस का अन्जाम बहुत बुरा होगा। अगर इस मे सुधार नही हुआ और इस के चलत पूर्व हिस्से मे जो असतोष व्याप्त है, वह कभी ऐसा रूप धारण कर सकता है जिस से हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता खतरे मे पड सकती है।

चेयरमैन साहब, मे दो-तीन बाते कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूगा। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिन का विकास नही हुआ है और जब से आजादी मिली है, तब से हिन्दुस्तान मे एक मौलिक प्रश्न बराबर उठता रहा है और वह है नये राज्यो की माग। नये राज्यो की माग हर जगह सर्वत्र, जनता का मौलिक अधिकार है। जनता की माग को प्रतिष्ठा मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन सत्तारूढ दल अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ को लेकर उस माग को पूरा नही होने देना चाहता है। यू० पी० एक बहुत बडा प्रान्त है—आज ही सत्तारूढ दल के एक सदस्य ने कहा कि यू० पी० के कुछ हिस्सो को लेकर एक अलग राज्य होना चाहिये। इसी तरह से पूर्वी हिस्से म भी बिहार के छोटा नागपुर, सथाल परगना, बगाल और उडीसा का कुछ हिस्सा मिला कर एक अलग झारखण्ड राज्य बनाने की माग पिछले 30 साला स चला आ रही है। चेयरमैन साहब, यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, इस को नजरअन्दाज नही किया जा सकता है। जब तक उस क्षेत्र मे एक नया राज्य नही बनाया जायगा, तब तक उस क्षेत्र का विकास नही हो सकेगा। मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार राष्ट्र के सामने इस बार मे अपने विचार व्यक्त करे।

चेअरमैन जी हिन्दुस्तान म जो आर्थिक एव राजनैतिक स्थिति वर्तमान है और जिन बातो का वर्णन मैंने किया है —उन को लेकर मैं आज सरकार को एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हू—यदि इसी तरह देश मे आर्थिक विषमता और आर्थिक व्यवस्था चलती रही, हिन्दुस्तान के अलग अलग क्षेत्रो को अलग अलग नजर मे देखा जाता रहा, तो एक दिन एसा अयेगा जब कि हिन्दुस्तान का पूर्वी हिस्सा देश से अलग हो जायगा, जैसे बगला देश अलग हुआ है। ऐसी परिस्थिति यहा भी आ सकती है। इस लिये यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को इन बातो पर विचार करना चाहिये।

प्लानिग के सम्बन्ध मे जो बाते कही जाती है और पिछले 27 सालो मे जो कुछ कहा जाता है रहा है —और किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास का जो मौलिक आधार है—वह है इन्फास्ट्रक्चर कर होना। हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्वी भाग मे वह आज तक नही बना है। आप करोड़ो रुपया विकास के नाम पर खर्च

[श्री एन० ई० होरा]

कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सब बेकार जा रहा है। इसीलिए मैं इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर बहुत एम्फेसिस दे रहा हू, क्योंकि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नही बनायगी, इन पिछडे क्षत्रो का विकास, विशेष कर हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्वी हिस्से की प्रगति और उन्नति नही हो सकेगी।

इन शब्दो के साथ म अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हू।

श्री अन्न शैलानी (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, मै राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू। श्रीमन्, इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मेरे मन मे दुख है, उमग और उत्साह का अभाव है और ऐसा इस लिए है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे देश की जो तस्वीर पेश की है, वह साफ नही है, धूमिल है। पिछले 27 वर्षो मे दश मे जहा एक ओर विकास के बडे-बडे कार्य हुए, वहा दूसरी ओर कुछ ऐसी बुनियादी समस्याये भी थी, जिनकी ओर समुचित ध्यान नही दिया गया और न दिया जा रहा है। मै बडे विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हू कि जब तक इन मौलिक समस्याओ को सुलझाने के लिये शीघ्रातिशीघ्र आवश्यक और ठोस कदम नही उठाये गये तो मैं नही कह सकता कि इस देश का भविष्य क्या होगा।

आज दश म भुखमरी, भ्रष्टाचार, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी, जाति-पाति और छुआ-छूत जैसी भयकर समस्याये मुह बाध खडी है। देश मे अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोगो, आदिवासी लोगो और पिछडी हुई जातियो पर पिछले 27 वर्षो मे जितने और जिस प्रकार के जघन्य और अमानुषिक अत्याचार हुए है और हो रहे है, वह दश के माथ पर कलक है, परन्तु राष्ट्रपति जी न अपने अभिभाषण में उनका कोई जिक्र नही किया—इसका मुझे अफसोस है।

सभापति जी, पिछले 27 सालो का इतिहास यह रहा है कि देश के विभिन्न कोनो मे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगो पर विभिन्न प्रकार के अत्याचार हुए हैं। कही पर उनकी औरतो की असमत लूटी जाती है, कही उनकी महिलाओ को नगा करके उनसे हल चलवाये जाते है और कही उनके नौजवानो को पेड से बाध कर फासी पर लटका दिया जाता है तो कही सथाल परगने से जमीदार आदिवासियो के सीनो को अपनी गोलियो से छलनी कर देते हैं। यह पिछले 27 साला का इतिहास है इस पर मैं ज्यादा प्रकाश नही डालना चाहता हू, क्योंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है। लेकिन अभी पिछले एक महीने मे ही इस देश में जो घटनाये घटी हैं, उनको कहे बिना रह भी नही पाऊगा।

सभापति जी, यह पिछली 29 जनवरी की बात है—आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे एक जिला खम्माम है उसके अन्तर्गत एक गाव रघुनाथ-पालम है। वहा के जमीदारो ने पुलिस को बुलाया और एक पुलिस दल सब-इन्स्पैक्टर के नेतृत्व मे वहा पहुचा। जमीदारो ने उनकी बहुत खातिर की उनको खाना-पीना खिलाया। शाम का वह पुलिस दल अछूतो की झोपडी की तरफ गया। चूकि शाम हो चुकी थी अन्धेरा हो रहा था, झोपडियो मे औरते और बच्चे थे, लोग अभी काम से नही लौटे थे। पुलिस ने उनको दरवाजे खोलने का कहा। महिलाओ ने इन्कार किया, तब पुलिस ने अपनी बूट की ठोकरो से उनकी झोपडियो के दरवाजे खोल दिये और अन्दर घुस गये। उनकी तलाशी ली गई, केवल 6 किलो ज्वार मिली। पुलिस ने उनको कहा कि उस ज्वार को लेकर थाने चलो। महिलाओ ने इन्कार किया तो उनके साथ जबरदस्ती की गई और उनको गाडी मे लाद कर थाने ले गये। 31 तारीख तक यानी 3 दिन तक उनको भूखा और प्यासा थाने मे बन्द रखा गया। जब 31 तारीख

को उन्हे मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया तो पुलिस के लोग उनसे कहते हैं कि हम ने जो मारपीट की है उसका जिक्र मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने न करना, वरना तुम्हे उसका अन्जाम भुगतना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उन बहादुर महिलाओ ने मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने सब कुछ कह दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि मजिस्ट्रेट ने उनको अस्पताल भेजा, जहा उन्होने अपने जख्मों को दिखलाया। उसके बाद उन्हाने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मत्री, वहा के एम० एम० पी०, प्रधान मत्री जी और राष्ट्रपति जी को भी अपनी फर्याद भेजी। अब उस पर क्या एक्शन होगा, यह सरकार जाने।

दूसरा किस्सा राजस्थान का है। राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले मे एक गाव है—नोखामडी, जहा अछूतो की 150 झोपडियो मे आग लगा दी गई उनके घरो को स्वाहा कर दिया गया, जो कुछ भी उनके पास था सब जल गया। यह घटना 3 फरवरी की है। उसके 16 दिन के बाद जब राजस्थान की विधान सभा के एक सदस्य ने सरकार का ध्यान इस घटना की ओर दिलाया तो वहा के मुख्य मत्री कहते हैं कि हमे इसकी कोई जानकारी नही है। 150 झोपडियो को स्वाहा कर दिया जाय और वहा का मुख्य मत्री कहे कि हमे पता नही है—यह बडे आश्चर्य की बात है।

तीसरी घटना उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बादा की है, वहा एक गाव है अलिहा। मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीस गढ जिले मे एक 16 वर्षीय खूबसूरत अछूत बालिका का अपहरण करके वहा लाया गया जहा उसको नीलामी पर चढाया गया और एक जमीदार ने 8 हजार रुपये की बोली बोल कर उसको खरीद लिया और उसकी असमत को लूटा। यह पिछले 27 सालो की बात नही है—कल-परसो की ही बात है।

अछूतो की समस्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बडी भयंकर होती जा रही है, लेकिन सरकार को जितना ध्यान उनकी तरफ़ देना चाहिए, उतना नही दे पा रही है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस समस्या को सरकार, जितना आसान समझती है, और आसानी से दूर करना चाहती है, उतनी आसानी से दूर होने वाली नही है। इस लिये मेरा सरकार के सामने सुझाव है कि इसके लिये एक विशेष मत्रालय खोला जाय। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्याओ को सुलझाने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार के अन्तर्गत एक अलग मत्रालय हो ताकि उनकी समस्याओ पर जल्दी से एक्शन लिया जा सके और जल्दी से उन समस्याओ को दूर किया जा सके। हम ने देखा है कि छोटी छोटी बातो के लिये मत्रालय खुले हुए हैं, जैसे पशुपालन, मुर्गी पालन, सूअर पालन, लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को भयकर समस्या के लिये कोई मत्रालय नही है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसके लिये यहा पर अलग से मत्रालय खुले।

सभापति जी, मैं बहुत सी बाते कहना चाहता हू लेकिन समय मजबूर कर रहा है। इसमें भी कोई सन्देह नही है कि जहा ये समस्यायें है, वहा पिछले वर्षों में सरकार ने कुछ सराहनीय कदम भी उठाये है।

सभापति जी, मैं सरकार की सराहना करना चाहता हू जो सरकार ने पिछले समय मे बहादुरी के साथ कदम उठाये है। बढती हुई महगाई जो एक भयकर समस्या थी वह आज सरकार के कदमो की वजह से बहुत कम हुई है। मैं स्वय किसान हू, गाव मे रहता हूं और इसलिये अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं कि की सरसो का तेल जो 10, 11 रुपये किलो बिकता था आज साढे पाच और छै रुपये किलो बिक रहा है मेरे इलाके में। इसी तरह से और चीजों में भी मन्दी आयी है। तस्कर विरोधी अभियान जिस कौशल के साथ सरकार ने छेड़ा वह भी काबिले तारीफ है। इसके अन्तर्गत उन तस्करों के विरु. जिन्होंने सरकार की

[श्रीचन्द्र शेलानी]

नीद हराम कर रखी थी उनको जेलो में डाल कर मुकदमे चलाये गये और करोडो रुपये की सम्पत्ति उनके हाथ से निकाली है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जयपुर के राज महलो में और दिल्ली मे उनके निवास स्थानो मे 10 करोड की सम्पत्ति सरकार ने बरामद की है। यह बहुत बडी बात है, और मै आशा करता हूं कि इस साल चन्द दिनो मे सरकार भूतपूर्व महाराजाओ के महलो से अरबो की सम्पत्ति निकालेगी।

18 मई, 1974 को जमीन के नीचे परमाणु विस्फोट बहुत बडी उपलब्धि है। इससे साफ हो जाता है कि दुनिया के देशो मे हमारे वैज्ञानिक और टैक्नोलाजिस्टस किसी से कम नही है। अब मै कश्मीर समस्या पर आता हूं। 1947 के बाद से कश्मीर एक भयकर समस्या थी और आज तक कश्मीर के ऊपर हमारे देश का अरबो रुपया खर्च हुआ है, खून खराबा भी हुआ। लेकिन देश की महान नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी ने जिस बुद्धिमता के साथ इस समस्या को सुलझाया है और शेख अब्दुल्ला को वहा का मुख्य मत्री बनाया है वह सराहनीय है और दुनिया के जितने भी डेमोक्रेटिक देशो के लोग है, प्रगतिवादी लोग है वह इसका स्वागत करेगे, और मै भी स्वागत करता हू।

अन्त मे मै जय प्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन के विषय मे कहना चाहता हू। पिछले एक साल से श्रीमान जय प्रकाश नारायण ने एक आन्दोलन छेड रखा है भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिये और विभिन्न प्रकार के सुधारो को लाने के लिये। मेरा यह आरोप जो मैं खुले शब्दो में कहना चाहता हू कि जयप्रकाश नारायण भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने की बात को कहते है, लेकिन किसके द्वारा खत्म करना चाहते है? जो सबसे बडे भ्रष्टाचारी लोग है, पिछले 27 सालो में इस देश में जिन्होने सब कुछ पाया है, जिसके पास कुछ नही था उन्होंने बड़े बड़े बगले बनाये पूजीपति और जमीदार बने है और जो आज सूट पहन कर सड़को पर चलते है, ऐसे ही लोग उनके आन्दोलन के पीछे है। मैं देश की शोषित और सर्वहारा लोगो की तरफ से कह सकता हू कि जय प्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन के पीछे जनता और विशेषकर शोषित और पिछडा वर्ग नही है। उनका आन्दोलन दिखावटी है और भ्रष्ट लोगो के कधे पर चलाया जा रहा है। अभी देश का गरीब और सर्वहारा तबका जागृत नही हुआ। जय प्रकाश जी बडे बडे मिल मालिको के लडको को लेकर जलूस निकालते है, उनके पैसे पर आन्दोलन चलाते है। और 27 साल की आजादी के बाद जिनका कुछ नही मिला है, जो आज भी कडकडाती सर्दी मे आसमान के नीचे सोते है, भूखे है, जिनको अच्छा की शिक्षा नही है, जिस दिन यह लोग आन्दोलन करने पर आये तो जयप्रकाश जी को मैं चुनौती देना चाहता हू कि वह लोग जो कारो पर चलते है, कोठियो में रहते है, जिस दिन देश का सर्वहारा वर्ग जाग जायेगा तो इन कोठियो में रहने वाले लोगो की नीद हराम हो जायेगी। मेरी यह बात आप मान्यवर, उन तक पहुचा दे कि देश की जनता को इस तरह से नही गुमराह किया जा सकता। देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी के जो प्रगतिशील कदम है, समाजवाद का जो रास्ता है उसको इस तरह से अवरुद्ध नही किया जा सकता। दुनिया की बडी मे बडी चट्टान आज जो हमारी नीति है, जो कार्यक्रम है समाजवाद और प्रगतिवाद की उसको नही रोक सकती। जय प्रकाश तो क्या दुनिया की कोई बडी ताकत नही रोक सकती। यह जो गलत माहोल बनाया जा रहा है जिसके कारण श्री ललित नारायण जी की हत्या हुई उसके लिये भी इस तरह का आन्दोलन जिम्मेदार है जो दिन पर दिन देश की फिजा को खराब कर रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस तरह के आन्दोलनो के प्रति सख्ती बरते अन्यथा देश की जनता को स्वय ही आगे

आना पडेगा और इसका मुकाबला करके देश की अखडता, सर्व भौमिकता देश की इज्जत और विकास को कायम रखना पडेगा ।

श्री राम हेंडाऊ (राजापेक) सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे जो आश्वासन दिये है उन पर सामान्य जनता का विश्वास नही जमता । इसका कारण है कि 27 सालो से निजके हाथो मे हुकूमत है वह आश्वासनो पर जनता को अपने ढग से गुमराह कर रहे ह । 27 साल मे जो प्राथमिक जरूरते ह जनता की वह पूरी नही हुई । आज लोगो का खाना नसीब नही होना ऐसे लोग इस देश म 44 कराड है जिनका दो वक्त भी खाना नही मिलता । गरीबी की जो रखा है उसके नीचे 22 कराड लोग है और गरीबी की रखा के नजदीक 22 करोड लाग है । और यह रोटी का सवाल कभी भी इतना भयानक नही था जितना आज देश मे है । मेहनत करने पर भी आदमी को पेट भर भोजन नही मिलता । अब्बल तो काम नही मिलता । लोग काम करने के लिये तैयार हैं, सरकार योजनाओ का प्रदर्शन करती है लेकिन वास्तव में गरीबो को काम नही मिलता है । जो पढ़े लिखे हैं उनको काम नही मिलता, जो पढे लिखे नही है उनको भी काम नही मिलता । बेकारो की सख्या इस देश मे 350 लाख है, और दिन प्रति दिन बढती ही जा रही है । इसको हम कब और कैसे हल करेगे ? दूसरी ओर हम देखते है कि खाने को नही मिलता सुबह खाना पकना है तो शाम को चूल्हा नही जलता । कई लोगो को दो, दो दिन तक रोटी नही मिलती और जगल के कद और बीज खाकर अपना पेट भरते ह । इसको कब दूर कर सकेगे ? जब तक रोटी का सवाल है इस देश मे हल नही होता तब तक चिल्लने भी बाद है—समाजवाद, साम्यवाद—जिनके बारे से देश में बड़े बड़े लोग बोलते है , उन पर लोगो का कोई विश्वास प्राप्त नही हो रहा है कि सरकार हमारी रोजी, रोटी की समस्या हल कर सकेगी ? सरकार से लोगो का विश्वास उठ रहा है, और जनता इतनी त्रस्त हो गई है कि वह जब अपने हक को ले कर मैदान मे आती है, प्रार्थना करती है शासन से, तो उस पर ख्याल किया जाता है । डपुटशन लेकर जनता जाती है तो उसको सिर्फ यह जवाब मिलता है—देखेगे, करेग, कर रहे है । फिर दूसरा कोई उनके सामने उपाय नही बचता जनता चाहती है कि सरकार का ध्यान सही रूप मे आकर्षित हो और सरकार हमारे रोजी रोटी के सवाल के लिए तुरन्त कदम बढाए, इसलिए जनता आन्दोलन के रास्ते पर चलती है । प्रजातन्त्र मे हमने उन्हे आन्दोलन करने का हक दिया है और जब आन्दोलन करने के रास्ते पर जनता आती है तब सरकार पुलिस को सामने करके उन पर लाठिया बरसाती है, उन पर अश्रु गैस के गोले बरसाये जाते है, गोलियो से उन्हे भून दिया जाता है और झूठे केसेज चला कर उनको लगातार महीनो तक दण्ड दिया जाता है । पुलिस मे उनकी पिटाई कराई जाती है और उनके जो नेता होते हैं, कार्यकर्ता होते है उन्हे देशद्रोही कह कर मिसा के अन्तर्गत बन्द किया जाता है । यह कब तक हम चलायेगे ? आज मैं यह कह देना चाहता हू कि जब तक हम रोटी का सवाल इस देश मे हल नही कर पाते हम इस जम्हूरियत को ठीक ढग से बचा भी नही सकते । गरीब आदमी जब भूखा होगा, रोटी के लिए उसके पेट मे जो अगार धधक रहा होगा उसको बुझाने का आज भी प्रयत्न नही करते तो इसका परिणाम बहुत भयकर होगा । जो प्रजातन्त्र रोजी और रोटी नही दे सकता वह प्रजातन्त्र जनता के लिए खोखला प्रजातन्त्र है । इसको हमे समझना चाहिए । प्रजातन्त्र के लिए सब से बडा खतरा कही और से नही है, वह खतरा रोटी न चिल्लने से है । रोटी का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए ।

[श्री राम हंडाऊ]

इस देश को हम कहते हैं कि कृषि प्रधान देश है । इसके बावजूद भी यहां रोटी का सवाल क्यों निर्माण हुआ ? कहा जाता है यहां का अनाज ? हम जो आंकड़े देखते हैं तो आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट होता है कि इस देश में काफी अनाज हो रहा है । फसल बढ़ रही है, हरित क्रान्ति हो रही है । लेकिन कहां गई वह हरित क्रान्ति ? क्यो गरीबों को अनाज नही मिलता ? आज कंट्रोल की सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानों से जनता को अनाज देने का शासन ने जो वादा किया है उस को भी ठीक ढंग से निभाया नही जाता । शहरो के लोग जागरूक हैं। वे आन्दोलन करते है। उनके आन्दोलन से सरकार को डर है इसलिए शहरो में 7–8 किलो तक अनाज दिया जाता है । लेकिन खेड़े के बारे मे क्या चल रहा है ? खेड़े मे दो किलो भी प्रति मनुष्य ठीक ढंग से हमेशा के लिए अनाज नही दिया जाता है । कभी कोटा आता है कभी नही आता है । खेड़े के जो दूकानदार हैं वे डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लेस से या तालुका प्लेस से अनाज उठाते हैं तो वहीं का वही काले बाजार में बेच देते है । काले बाजार मे वह अनाज जाता है । यह देहातों और शहरो के वितरण में जो अन्तर रखा गया है, शहर मे 8 किलो और खेडे में 2 किलो दिया जाता है, वह भी कभी दिया जाता है कभी नही दिया जाता है यह खत्म होना चाहिए । इतना ही नही खेड़े में निम्न प्रकार का अनाज दिया जाता है और शहरों में अच्छे किस्म का अनाज दिया जाता है। यह क्यो ? कहेंगे कि हम समाजवाद लाने वाले हैं । लेकिन समानता के विचार अभी तक हमारे अन्दर नही हैं । राज्यकर्ता इस ढंग से जनता को देखते हैं तो जनता मे समानता की भावना कैसे उठेगी ? इस दृष्टि से मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर टिप्पणीकरते वक्त यह कहूंगा कि आज जरूरत है कि इस देश में अनाज का सही ढंग से वितरण किया जाय । काले बाजार में आज अनाज मिलता है । इस सिलसिले में मैं विदर्भ के चांदा और भण्डारे जिलों का उल्लेख करूंगा कि वहां चावल की फसल होने के बावजूद भी वहां पर चार रुपये किलो चावल बिकने लग गया है । चार रुपये किलो के चावल खरीदने की ताकत गरीब आदमियों में नही है । उसको मजदूरी मिलती हैं सिर्फ तीन रुपये या ढाई रुपये । तो वह चार रुपये किलो का चावल कहां से लेगा ? कन्ट्रोल की दूकान से भी उसको नही मिलता है । तो वह करे तो क्या करे ? ऐसी मुसीबत मे आज का गरीब आदमी है, इसका विचार होना चाहिए और जैसे शहर में 8 किलो अनाज सरकार देती है उसी तरह से देहातों मे भी समूचे देश में 8 किलो अनाज सस्त अनाज की दूकानों से दिलवाने की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए । यह यदि नही किया गया तो अनाज के लिए, रोटी के लिए बड़ा भारी दगा इस देश मे समूचे भाग से फैलेगा ।

मैं तो विदर्भ के बारे मे साफ कहना चाहता हू कि विदर्भ का आदमी तो इतना परेशान है इस महाराष्ट्र राज मे कि कभी इतना परेशान नही हुआ । महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को जो अभी हटाया गया वह बहुत देर से हटाया गया । इसको तो कभी का हटा देना था । इस आदमी ने तो अपने मुख्य मंत्री पद की कुर्सी बचाने के लिए नजाने विदर्भ की जनता पर क्या क्या अत्याचार किए । विदर्भ का सारा अनाज वह बम्बई के रईसों को खिलाने के लिए उठा कर उधर ले गए और उधर के लोगो को अनाज की सुविधा हुई लेकिन विदर्भ का आदमी हमेशा तरसता रहा । इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि अनाज के वितरण की व्यवस्था वह ठीक करे ।

दूसरी बात इसमें शिक्षा के बारे में कही है । शिक्षा में परिवर्तन हम ला रहे हैं । यह परिवर्तन लाने की जो प्रक्रिया है यह तो

27 साल से हम सुन रहे हैं। यह चर्चा इतने सालो मे चल रही है। मैं शिक्षण क्षेत्र से आया हुआ आदमी हूं मुझे मालूम है। लेकिन मैकाले की शिक्षण पद्धति मे आज की शिक्षण पद्धति मे कोई परिवर्तन हो रहा है ऐसा मुझे तो नही दिखाई देता है। कोई परिवर्तन नही है। हमारी शिक्षा मे आज भी कोई परिवर्तन होगा नही जब तक कि हम उद्योग प्रधान शिक्षा की ओर नही बढ़ते। स्कूल से निकल कर के मैं कुछ कमा कर के अपनी जीविका उपार्जन कर सकूंगा ऐसी हिम्मत विद्यार्थियो मे लाने की शिक्षा प्रणाली जब तक तैयार नही होती तब तक आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली इस देश को बचा नही सकती। नौकर निर्माण करने वाली शिक्षा प्रणाली आज भी हमारे देश मे स्कूलो के अन्दर जारी है। इस को तुरन्त बदल देना चाहिए। साथ ही शिक्षा मे क्लास निर्माण करने की प्रक्रिया जो है कि कान्वेंट स्कूल अलग, देहातो के स्कूल अलग, रईसो के स्कूल अलग, ज्यादा खर्चीले स्कूल अलग, यह चीज बन्द हो जानी चाहिए और पूरे देश मे एक शिक्षा प्रणाली होनी चाहिए, एक करीक्यूलम होना चाहिए। शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। पूरी शिक्षा व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन होनी चाहिए। राज्य सरकारें अलग अलग ढंग से शिक्षा का प्रयोग करना चाहती हैं यह बिलकुल गलत है। शिक्षा की पूरी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को लेनी चाहिए। एक करीक्यूलम होना चाहिए और एक दिशा से शिक्षा सबको मिलनी चाहिए। गरीब बच्चो के बारे मे इसमें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज हम देखते है जब गाडियों से आते है तो सैकडों बच्चे गाड़ी के डिब्बे के पास भीख मांगने के लिए आ कर खडे हो जाते है। इनका विचार कब होगा ? नन्हे नन्हे बच्चे जिनके खाने की व्यवस्था नही, कपडे की व्यवस्था नही, जिनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नही, ऐसी यह जो नई पीढी है, उस के ये करोड़ो बच्चे देश मे क्या स्थिति लाएंगे ? इनके खाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इनके कपड़े की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और इनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। नही तो ये भीख मागने वाले लड़के, मैं बता देना चाहता हूं, कल हमारी आजादी के लिए बड़ा भारी खतरा निर्माण करेंगे।

इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हू ।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for calling me. I rise to support the motion of thanks, moved by my hon. friend, Mr. C. M Stephen, on the President's Address presented to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1975.

Mr. Chairman, I have been listening, for the last two days, to the discussions on this motion—to the speeches made by the members from this side and also by the members belonging to the other side What I have been fiiding, specially from the speeches of the members on the other side, is that they have been attempting to highlight their own defects in the governance of the country. This is what I have been finding. What they have said to-day in this House has not changed the character of the arguments and the character of their discussion It is one and the same thing which they have been doing from the very beginning and from the inception of this institution

The President's Address is unique. The President of our country, as he is a new President, his address also gives new hopes for the coming year. The opposition members have not tried to understand the meaning of the address. I would like to ask how it is possible on the part of the President in his address to the members of Parliament and the country to touch upon each and everything. That cannot be done. But in whatever he has said in his address, everything is there and it is for the House to implement them.

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

Mr. Chairman, I feel happy when I go through the address that 1974 and the beginning of 1975 have witnessed tremendous achievements in our international relationship and our diplomatic relationship with different countries, especially with the countries of the Middle East. It is encouraging for the future of our democracy.

I want to reply to the various charges made by our hon. friends from the other side, but if I do so, certainly, I will be asked to sit down. I do not want to end my speech very abruptly. So far as the address of the President is concerned, I would like to request my friends belonging to that side that it would never help the country and it would never help the opposition parties themselves by trying to survive on the encouragement of agitations, gheraos, strikes, etc., in this country. What would help them and the country as a whole will be only to appreciate the achievements so far made by this Government under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister and that should be the attitude for to-day in the existing circumstances of the nation and the international situation.

They say that the Government has not been doing anything.

How is it possible to say that? It is not possible for any party to say that nothing has been done. Whatever has been done, who has done it? Certainly, it is the Government which has done it. If not the Government, who else has done it? But I agree that a good deal more remains to be done and the Government is fully conscious of it and is trying to do its level-best. But what is the point in saying that the Government is not doing anything? There is no sense in it. I tell the Members belonging to that side that the people of India have chosen Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the pilot of the ship of this country. When the pilot is a person like Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we don't fear. We need not have any fear. That is the point.

I want to say about the law and order situation in the North Eastern Region of the country today. You also come from that part of the country, Mr. Chairman. The law and order situation there is a burning problem. So far as the North-Eastern region is concerned, this problem is created by whom? The country knows it very well. It is created by the underground people there are the Naga rebels, there are the Mizo rebels. Mr. Chairman, today we still feel the shock of the 13th of January, 1975 at Aizol, in the Capital of Mizoram where the killing of three top police officials took place. This is the situation prevalling in that part of the country. In other parts sometimes killings and murders take place; all these things ought to be controlled. In this part of the country the law and order situation has been going on like this not for a day or for months, but for more than a decade this has been going on like this. In an atmosphere like this, the people of that State have been trying to survive, trying to live. In a climate like this, how is it possible to make progress? I am reminded about this. We talk of the Five-year Plans. But in this atmosphere of violence how is it possible on the part of the Administration, on the part of the Government, on the part of the people, to implement the various schemes and plans and programmes smoothly. I would like to ask: How long are we to continue to be in this situation? This has been a great hindrance hampering the growth of Socio-economic life of the people. I don't say that Government has been totally indifferent.

To control the situation there, Government, of course, has been doing everything. But, still, I want to suggest one thing. As already reported in the papers, the apporach of the Central as well as the State Governments, especially the Nagaland Government, in bringing round the Mizo Hostiles in a welcome one.

Likewise, by persuasion, the Government will be able to wean the Naga and Mizo rebels from their path of violence to enable them to return home and join the rest of the society and will look after property, their family members and the society as a whole. It would not be very fair for the country to allow this kind of situation to continue any longer. The killings, arsons, raping that are going on in that part of the country should be stopped and compensation to those killed should be given by Government. They should see to it that no further lose of precious lives occurs in that part of the country.

My humble suggstion is this. The situation there is very very grave. Government should try to do everthing in their power with a view to bringing back the people so as to enable them to live as honest citizens. The paramount duty of Government is to bring round the misguided sections of the underground hostiles and to take such steps as will persuade them to stop this hostile activity that is going on there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Haokip, will you kindly conclude? You have already taken fifteen minutes. You should now conclude.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: I shall take two more minutes and I shall conclude. Another thing is about the pension scheme introduced for the freedom fighters. The policy was adopted by our Prime Minister in the year. The people welcomed this scheme. What has happened is this that after the lapse of three years or so, a number of freedom fighters have not yet received their pension. I would like the Government to think over this matter seriously and take steps to see that the pension is given as expeditiously as possible to the freedom fighters and other facilities provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you should conclude. You have asked for one minute and I have given you.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: One more point regarding the Arunachal Pradesh. This is one of the new Union Territories. The people of Arunachal Pradesh, unfortunately, to-day are not having a popular Ministry. I hope the Government will soon concede the demands of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for setting up a popular ministry so that the grievance of the people of that part of the country will be redressed thereby.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Haokip you have taken lot of time.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: Sir, only one point more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please sit down now, otherwise nothing will go on record.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI (Diphu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the speeches made by many hon'ble Members of this House. Some Members have spoken about the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this country. Since the Government of India is very serious about the problems of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people of this country and since I am representing the most backward district of this county, I feel, there are many problems which have not been solved yet.

First of all, I want to say that the Government of Assam have many times requested the Central Government for setting up two more refineries in Assam. As it is a well-known fact that Assam has got the maximum deposit of crude in this country, as such, the demand of the Government of Assam is very reasonable. I appeal to the hon. Minister, who is present in the House, to concede this reasonable demand of the people of Assam.

My second point is about the demand of taking over the flood control of Brahamputra by the Government of India. That issue is still

[Shri Biren Engti]

pending with the Central Government. We were told during the last Session that a legislation would be introduced to this effect but it has not yet been done. I request the Government of India to bring a suitable legislation for taking over the flood control of Brahamputra in Assam I need not go into the details as the time at my disposal is very limited and I have to make certain points. Thousands of people have been affected by the flood in Brahamputra.

18.00 hrs.

My next point is regarding extension of the broad-gauge Railway line from New Bongaigon to Gauhati. Sir, this should be expedited because the people are suffering there and the railway line is the only railway line for the people of that area to have contacts with the people of other States. Mr Chairman, Sir, the Mikir Hills and the North Cachar Hills are the two most backward districts, most probably in the whole of India Last time also, I have mentioned about this I have mentioned about this many times. Sir, since the Government of India is very serious in regard to the development of backward areas and raising the living standards of the people in the backward areas, I would appeal to the Government that they should take up some measures very seriously. Sir, in these areas, specially in these districts, there is no sufficient means of communication. There are some areas where there are no roads at all, not to speak of railway lines and other facilities. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government of India that they should pay special attention in regard to the development of these two hill districts in Assam This matter should be looked into with great urgency. Because of lack of road communication, people there are facing much trouble We are not able to contact the people in the plains because we do not have wings to fly down and meet them. Since there are no roads, we are facing much trouble to attend to our business and to travel to other parts of the State. The work in regard to roads and communications in this hilly region should be expedited. This sholud be looked into with great seriousness.

Sir, regarding my own district, an appeal has been made to the Government of India for the provision of trunk call and telephone facilities. There is not much of telephone facility in these areas. Sir, since this area has been declared as a disturbed area and since there are many problems being faced by these people, I would appeal to the Government that they should provide proper telephone and trunk dialling facilities. We are not able to have any contact with the State capital Therefore, I would urge upon the Government of India to look into this matter very seriously.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude because we have got a function. You will have other opportunities for expressing your views

SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Sir, I have some more points.

MR CHAIRMAN: I hope the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will give you some other opportunity to mention your other points.

18.4½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIH): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 27, 1975/Phalguna 8, 1896 (Saka)